FBIS DAILY REPORT

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SHEHU SUICIDE REPORTED; OBITUARY BROADCAST

Shehu Suicide Report

AU181914 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 18 Dec 81

[Text] Notification by AWP Central Committee Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania:

The AWP Central Committee, the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Republic of Albania and the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania report that on the night dawning on 18 December 1981, in a moment of nervous crisis, Comrade Mehmet Shehu, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania killed himself.

[Signed] AWP Central Committe, the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania

Shehu Obituary Broadcast

AU181926 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1903 GMT 18 Dec 81

[Obituary of Mehmet Shehu, AWP Central Commitee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania]

[Text] Comrade Mehmet Shehu was born on 10 January 1913 in the village of Corrush in Mallakaster region. After attending the village elementary school, he continued his studies at the Tirana technical school. In November 1937 he went to Spain, where he joined the 12th International Brigade. After the Spanish War, in February 1939, he was held in the French internment camps. In August 1942, he returned to Albania. In February 1943 he was appointed commander of the first guerrilla unit of Mallakaster and in August of the same year, by order of the General Staff, he was appointed commander of the First Assault Brigade of the National Liberation Army.

At the first party conference held in Labinot, Comrade Mehmet Shehu was elected candidate of the party Central Committee. At the first Permet congress, he was elected a member of the General Anti-Fascist National Liberation Council.

In August 1944, he was appointed commander of the First Division of the National Liberation Army. After the liberation, the party, appreciating his merits, elected him to the first party congress and in all subsequent congresses, as a member of the Central Committee and of the Politburo and the AWP. He has been continuously charged with important duties such as chief of the General Staff of the Army, deputy prime minister, minister of internal affairs and, since 1954, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

[Signed] The AWP Central Committee, the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania

ZHIVKOV RETURNS FROM BREZHNEV BIRTHDAY FETE

AU201413 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1400 GMT 20 Dec 81

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and State Council chairman, returned on 20 December from the USSR, which he was invited to visit by the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Soviet Government. Comrade Todor Zhivkov took part in the celebrations marking the 75th birthday of Leonid Brezhnev.

Message to Brezhnev

AU182115 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 18 Dec 81

[Report on telegram of greetings from Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general, and Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria, to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, secretary general of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on his 75th birthday -- read by announcer]

[Text] Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Grisha Filipov have sent the following telegram to Leonid Brezhnev:

Dear Comrade Brezhnev,

The BCP Central Committee, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, in expressing the feelings and thoughts of the Bulgarian communists, of all our people, ardently and fraternally congratulate you on your 75th birthday. In congratulating you we are greeting the worthy son of the Soviet people, the outstanding Marxist-Leninist, the worthy heir and continuer of the great Lenin's cause, one of the most distinguished leaders of the Soviet Union and the Soviet state, of the international communist and workers movement, the indefatiguable fighter for peace, detente and friendship among the peoples, the most authoritative state leader of our epoch.

Your life has been an example of unwavering loyality to communism, of selfless labor for the people's well-being, the telegram states. You were tempered among the ranks of the working people, you have grown up together with the young Soviet state, you were indissolubly linked with the fate and interests of the working people.

In the difficult years of the Great Fatherland War you, Comrade Brezhnev, honorably fulfilled your patriotic duty. Passing through the difficult paths of the war, from its very beginning until the end, you worthily defended the first country of socialism. The heroic victories of the Soviet Army in the Caucasus, in the Black Sea area, in the Crimea and in the Ukraine, the battles for the liberation of Czechoslovakia, Poland and Hungary are linked with your name, with your indefatigable activities to strengthen the moral and combat strength of your army, and with the victory of the Soviet Army over Hitler's fascism.

The telegram further stresses as follows: Our people are well aware of the selfless efforts and devotion with which, in the postwar period, you participated in the restoration of the devastated Soviet economy. On all fronts to which the party sent you, in the Zaporozhye, in the Dnepropetrovsk area, in Moldavia and in the virgin lands of Kazakhstan, you devoted all your efforts without sparing your strength, your entire innovator's talent to the rapid healing of the wounds inflicted on the country by war, to the upsurge of your motherland. The tremendous energies you displayed in those years of effort, your Bolshevik perseverance and purpose-oriented approach, your party principledness and your ability to evaluate the situation with a realistic approach, to cope with the main tasks, your personal charisma among the working people -- these were the solid foundations upon which you developed as a great party functionary and asserted yourself as a natural, universally recognized first leader of the CPSU.

Your extraordinary experience of life, Leonid Ilich, your great contribution to the theory and practice of socialism and to socialist construction enabled you to make an invaluable contribution to the elaboration and implementation of the general policy of the CPSU in building a communist society, in the constant development of the country's economic and scientific-technical development, in its defense capacity, in the development of Soviet democracy, in asserting the Soviet way of life, and in the constant improvement of the people's cultural and living standards.

The accountability reports you read to the CPSU congresses and a number of other works you have written are examples of correctly combining Marxist-Leninist theory with the practice of the construction of a new society in the Soviet Union. The key problems of the theory of mature socialism are worked out in your books with profound analytical approach. You are dealing with the questions of building the material-technical base of communism, with the development of the foreign policy strategy at the present stage of development with the same analytical approach, the telegram further states.

The 26th CPSU Congress was a new demonstration of the Leninist policy conducted by the Soviet Union. We are all well aware of how much you contributed to the preparation and success of this congress, and how much you contributed to the remarkable documents adopted by this congress. Being of worldwide historical importance the congress of Soviet communists made a profound Marxist-Leninist analysis of the most characteristic events in the Soviet country and in international developments this congress revealed and explained the future prospects of the further construction of communism in the Soviet Union, for the upsurge of real socialism and of the struggle of peoples for peace, freedom and social progress.

Your contributions to the comprehensive development of the fraternal cooperation and mutual assistance among the countries belonging to the worldwide socialist community, to the development of their political, economic and intellectual potential and their defensive power, to the consolidation of real socialism as a main factor in the struggle of progressive mankind for peace, democracy and social progress are invaluable. Your efforts to creative elan for strengthening the unity of the communist and workers movement on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, in the struggle against opportunism, revisionism, [word indistinct] and Maoism, for the preservation of the ideological purity of our common movement are indefatigable.

The telegram further points out: Today the peoples of our planet see an example in Lenin's motherland. They seek inspiration and find support in their struggle for freedom, indepedence and well-being. The efforts of the enemies of socialism to discredit the historical contributions of the CPSU and of the Soviet Union, to reduce its strong influence and impact upon progressive worldwide development are in vain.

In the dynamic and alarming epoch in which we are living, when imperialism, through its policy of the arms race, military blackmail, violence and terror, is trying to arrest the development of the worldwide revolutionary progress, the party and country where communism is being built holds high the banner of peace, friendship and cooperation among peoples around which all progressive and peace-loving forces in the world are rallying.

With your characteristic Leninist approach, principledness and realism, you are investing all your communist elan and devotion to the implementation of the CPSU program proclaimed at the 26th congress, to consolidating peace, for the intensification of detente and for curbing the arms race in the eighties.

Dear Leonid Ilich, your name is well known in all areas and countries of the globe. Wherever you have gone, you have won deep respect and the love as well as gratitude of people who see in your the inspired strategist for the preservation and consolidation of peace, detente, security and cooperation among the peoples, the greatest peacemaker of our planet. The working people's love and respect for you are boundless.

The tremendous political, economic and cultural upsurge of our socialist motherland, the development of the indestructible Bulgarian-Soviet friendship are inseparable, Comrade Brezhnev, from the CPSU and the Soviet Union, from your personal contribution. In past years our fraternal mutual relations have taken on new dimensions. They have been raised to a qualitatively new level. The trend of comprehensive cooperation and drawing closer together between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Soviet Union, between the Bulgarian and Soviet peoples, are indissolubly linked to your contribuion and create the most favorable conditions for building a socialist and communist society, the telegram states. The Bulgarian communists and all our Bulgarian people are deeply convinced that as in the past, so in the future there is and can be no force in the world capable of dividing and opposing the BCP and the CPSU, the people's Republic of Bulgaria and the Soviet Union.

Dear Leonid Ilich, we wish you with all our hearts and souls vigorous health, strength and energy so that you may work many more years as selflessly for the construction of the communist society in your glorious country, lead the CPSU as wisely as before, give your invaluable contribution to the struggle for peace throughout the world. May the sacred and crystal-pure Bulgarian-Soviet friendship strengthen and prosper also in the future. May the unity between the BCP and the CPSU be indestructible and strong like the friendship between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Soviet Union for the happiness and prosperity of our two peoples, for the triumph of the glorious cause of communism, the telegram of Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Grisha Filipov states in conclusion.

DAILY HAILS IMPOSITION OF MARTIAL LAW

AU191209 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 16 Dec 81 p 7

[Atanas Atanasov article: "Decisive Actions"]

[Text] The Polish People's Republic has been living for 3 days under the strict regulations of martial law. The hand is now acting which for many months on end had been extended for the purpose of reaching an agreement, but which only met a clenched fist. It is acting decisively and efficiently with the purpose of avoiding civil war toward which the counter-revolutionary forces have pushed and are pushing the country, and also of replacing the political and social chaos with order and discipline so necessary for the calm and fruitful work of the society -- the main road toward overcoming the deep crisis.

The incredibly difficult and responsible mission which the Military Council for National Salvation led by Army Gen W. Jaruzelski has undertaken is finding more secure support among the people. The reports of the various news agencies coming from Warsaw correctly emphasize the fact that with some insignificant exceptions, the working rhythm in the country is normal. The exceptions refer to certain enterprises where Solidarity's extremists are trying to involve some of its members in protest strikes and undermining actions as well as to begin earlier planned resistance to the martial law. One has to stress the fact, however, that the men in uniform are efficiently coping with the complicated tasks assigned to them.

As a whole, the facts mentioned indicate the first successful steps in the fatal struggle for defending the socialist achievements in Poland. This struggle is difficult but very needed and requires an uncompromising class approach and consistency, inexhaustible determination and steady energy. It is a struggle which unites all those who are not against socialism and are ready to contribute to avoid a national disaster and restore the whole of life in Poland onto a socialist course based on the experience of the socialist countries.

The decision to introduce martial law in Poland was met with understanding and approval by the genuine friends of the Polish People's Republic throughout the world. The consistent implementation of the measures for introducing order and calm in the country is being accepted as imminent, urgent and legal. It is indicative that these measures were assessed in many Western countries as just, insofar as they were a domestic affair of the Polish people who are striving to resolve the problems in their home through their own effort. As experted, the opposite position was taken by the reactionary forces who responded to the courageous steps of the Polish communists and patriots with a hostile howl over all the channels of antisocialist propaganda. People beyond the ocean even began talking about revising and canceling the recent decision on delivering foods, on postponing credits whose payments have been delayed, and other things. These are some of Solidarity's manifestations welcomed by certain circles in the West and caused by the enemies of socialism in Poland.

It is useless to emphasize that the turning point in the alarming and dramatic Polish developments was welcomed at home with understanding and approval. We believe and ardently hope that Polish communists, in unity of action with all patriots, can bar the road of counterrevolution and resolve the complicated problems of their country in the interest of the people and of their socialist motherland. During these particularly difficult days the Polish patriots have the wholehearted moral support of the Bulgarian people and can rely on their efficient fraternal aid.

HONECKER PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT TO MOSCOW 18 DEC

Met by Gromyko, Dolgikh

LD181402 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1116 GMT 18 Dec 81

[Text] Moscow, 18 Dec (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, arrived in Moscow today at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Council of Ministers. He will take part in the celebrations to mark the 75th birthday of Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Erich Honecker was welcomed at Vnukovo Airport, which was bedecked with the GDR and Soviet flags, by Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, Vladimir Dolgikh, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and other leading persons.

Visits Moscow Exhibition

LD201408 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1324 GMT 19 Dec 81

[Excerpts] Moscow, 19 Dec (ADN) -- The general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council Erich Honecker, who is in Moscow for festivities marking the 75th birthday of Leonid Brezhnev, visited the exhibition "40th Anniversary of the Siege of Moscow" on Saturday in the central exhibition hall of the capital. He was accompanied by the Soviet deputy minister of culture, Georgiy Ivanov; the director of the central exhibition hall, Nikolay Schmidt, other Soviet personages and the GDR ambassador, Egon Winkelmann.

after walking round, Erich Honecker signed the guest book: "We recall the heroism of the defenders of Moscow. The exhibition demonstrates in an outstanding manner the heroic struggle of the Soviet Army and the entire Soviet people which led to the smashing of the Fascist troops at Moscow 40 years ago and which turned the tide in the Great Fatherland War. The people of the GDR will always retain the heroic defenders of Moscow, the glorious fighters of the Soviet Army, our liberators, in honored memory."

Remarks at Kremlin

LD192242 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1811 GMT 19 Dec 81

[Excerpts] Moscow, 19 Dec (ADN) -- On Saturday, the Soviet party and state leadership gave a reception at the Kremlin in Moscow on the occasion of the 75th birthday of Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, conveyed at the reception the most cordial congratulations of the SED Central Committee, Council of State, Council of Ministers and the people of the GDR on the occasion of the 75th birthday of Leonid Brezhnev. He paid tribute to Brezhnev's historic merits concerning the creation and growth of the first and most powerful socialist state in the world. Turning toward Leonid Brezhnev, he said: "We all know that strengthening the unity and international influence of the socialist community of states is your great and constant concern. In the world today this is more decisive than ever in solving the peoples' vital questions both in their interest and in the interest of progress." Erich Honecker emphasized: "We assure you that the German Democratic Republic will continue to perform honorably her internationalist duty at the side of the USSR and all other fraternal countries, in solidarity with all fighters for social and national liberation."

NORMALIZATION OF SITUATION IN POLAND REPORTED

Return to Normal

LD201716 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1245 GMT 20 Dec 81

[Text] Warsaw, 20 Dec (ADN) -- Seven days after the proclamation of the state of emergency there are signs of the gradual stabilizing of the economic and public life in People's Poland, Polish radio and television reports indicate. According to these reports there is calm and order this weekend in the greater part of Poland. Enterprises, shops and transportation as well as local public transportation -- apart from disruptions due to the winter weather -- were working normally in most voivodships on Saturday.

Warsaw Radio reported that the situation in the (?Slupsk) industrial area has further normalized. Production is running continuously in all heavy engineering enterprises, in the chemical and light industries as well as in the iron and steel works. The majority of colleries are also operating, including the Wujek colliery.

A report by Polish Gdansk Radio said that, following clashes provoked by counter-revolutionary forces on Wednesday and Thursday last week, calm has been reestablished in the city. Further enterprises have resumed production in Gdansk, Gydnia and Sopot, including the refinery and port of Gdansk and Gdynia shipyards where work is to be resumed on 28 December.

Military and militia patrols as well as armed vehicles continue to patrol regularly Warsaw's main thoroughfares. Numerous party activists and veterans, working from large enterprises and members of Poland's Socialist Youth Union reported during the past few days to the PZPR city committees for workers' militia duty. Together with members of the army and militia they are preserving public order in the streets and residential settlements.

More "Solidarity" officials have been summarily sentenced; they had tried to organize strikes. Officials of "Solidarity" in Gorzow Wielkopski, who had called for a general strike, have been put on trial.

After a 1-week break the ZSL organ DZIENNIK LUDOWY is the third central daily paper to reappear; publication started yesterday.

'Arms Depot' Discovered

LD201826 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1637 GMT 20 Dec 81

[Text] Warsaw, 20 Dec (ADN) -- According to PAP, a "Solidarity" arms depot has been discovered in the Szczecin Parnica repair shipyard. The cache included hand guns, a granade launcher, metal truncheons, rubber truncheons, bayonets and ammunition.

CITIZENS CONTRIBUTION TO POLISH AID FUND REPORTED

Report of Contributions

LD182008 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1819 GMT 18 Dec 81

[Excerpt] Berlin, 18 Dec (ADN) -- GDR citizens have responded to the joint appeal by the GDR Red Cross and the people's solidarity organization to help the children of People's Poland. Workers in factories and offices, cooperative peasants, members of public organizations, artists and scientists have remitted money to the special account opened for that purpose on Friday. The GDR Writers' Union made an initial donation of DM35,000. Officials of the Buchenwald National Memorial Center, including former concentration camp inmates, gave money for Poland's children. Within a few hours over DM2,500 were collected at the Guben manmade fiber plant.

Voice of the GDR is broadcasting a program this evening called "Help for the Children of People's Poland," which will be relayed by other GDR transmitters. Voice of the GDR has been receiving telephone calls from all sectors of the public expressing approval of the appeal by the Red Cross and the people's solidarity organization and pledging donations.

Many relief consignments put together today are on their way to Poland. A large truck convoy is on its way from Berlin to Warsaw carrying foodstuffs, baby food, warm children's clothing and milk; 15 trucks are on their way from Leipzig, 6 from Guestrom and 15 from Cottbus and others have left Neubrandenburg and Erfurt. At midnight the first truck convoy from Gera Bezirk will leave for Skierniewice, Poland. A convoy of 12 trucks will leave Magdeburg for Radom. A convoy from Suhl crossed the Polish border this afternoon. A solidarity convoy from Frankfurt-Oder has also crossed the border. A delegation of the Koszalin provincial committee warmly welcomed a truck convoy from Neubrandenburg at the Pomellen border crossing.

By this evening schoolchildren had already received tens of thousands of package. This drive, supported by teachers and students, will continue nationwide tomorrow.

Convoy on Way to Krakow

LD191442 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1331 GMT 19 Dec 81

[Text] Berlin, 19 Dec (ADN) -- A convoy of trucks with solidarity goods is heading from Krakow from Leipzig today. Fifteen vehicles with 250 tons of freight are carrying, among other things, food and children's clothing to the twin city of Leipzig. In Suhl, too, a convoy with solidarity goods was assembled for the neighboring Polish area of Leszno.

The call "Help for the Children of People's Poland" also found a response in all parts of the GDR today. Fifteen goods railroad cars with parcels for children in Poland were loaded by Rostock schooldhildren. Workers in the Schoenebeck-Else bakery (Magdeburg Bezirk) baked 770 Christmas stollen [kind of cake] for Polish children. FDJ members and pioneers in Frankfurt-Oder handed over 2,000 parcels for the children of the Slubice twin bezirk to 3 women from Slubice as the result of an appeal.

More on Aid to Poland

LD191838 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1627 GMT 19 Dec 81

["Solidarity of German-Polish Friendship by the Million" -- ADN headline]

[Text] Berlin, 19 Dec (ADN) -- In these eventful days in which all men of good will wish the Polish people victory over the counterrevolution, ti is an edifying experience to see hundreds of thousands of our republic's children, supported by their teachers, joyfully and sympathetically pack Christmas parcels for Polish children. Theyare taking the parcels to their schools so that they can be sent to Poland and bring joy to Polish families during these difficult times.

GDR trains on all routes are going to the frontier stations laden with the most urgently required basic goods, with foodstuffs, with medical supplies, clothing and other things.

Truck convoys from Berlin and the bezirk cities are travelling on icy, snow-covered roads toward Warsaw and the other old sister cities in the Peoples' Republic of Poland.

They are carrying donations from schools, businesses, and social organizations in all parts of our republic.

The Berlin SED organization's truck convoy, which was several kilometers long, was welcomed in Warsaw's victory square by Stanislaw Kociolek, first secretary of the Warsaw PZPR Voivodship Committee, by other secretaries of the voivodship party committee and by the chief mayor of the Polish capital. The arrival and welcoming ceremony turned into a deeply moving manifestation of solidarity.

Following the appeal of the Red Cross and people's solidarity, many tens of thousands of citizens, businesses, agricultural production cooperatives, scientific institutions, and army units have already given donations to the special "Help for the Children of People's Poland" account, account No 555, at the Berlin post office. The GDR radio solidarity program held on Friday evening met with such an overwhelming response that it is to be continued.

In thousands of telephone calls and telegrams from all parts of the country, from ships at sea, workers, cooperative farmers, scientists, soldiers, artists, artisans and clergymen have announced their donations for the children of People's Poland. Former prisoners of the Auschwitz fascist concentration camp, who have always been fighting for a better world with Polish resistance fighters, got in touch in order to provide active solidarity support now as well.

All of this, particularly the "Christmas Parcels for Polish Children" campaign by the Free German Youth and the Ernst Thaelmann Pioneer Organization, which has already led to over 1 million parcels being provided, is an expression of the great changes which have taken place between the German people and the Polish people since 1945. The GDR and the PZPR are united by close ties of friendship and fraternal cooperation.

During the loading of two trucks for Poland at the Berlin baker's combine, Achim Rossa, a trade union representative said: "This help for our Polish neighbors is at the moment of utmost importance. It will strengthen the feeling of our solidarity and will thwart counterrevolution."

Polish workers in the GDR are participating in the solidarity campaign; they appraise it as truly fraternal help for their country. At the arrival of a GDR relief consignment in Zielona Gora, the secretary of the PZPR Voivodship Committee expressed his thanks, calling it an outstanding example of the internationalist attitude of the GDR citizens. It is being emphasized in many Polish quarters that in view of the seriousness of the current situation, one knows who are friends and who can be relied on.

We would also like to see the second German state as open vis-a-vis the Polish people, especially since the great sorrow brought upon our neighboring country by the fascist troops on behalf of Germany in the World War II is still unforgotten.

But these days it is the GDR people and their children who, as messengers of friendship, pack parcels and send them to their contemporaries. All of these citizens are inspired by the ardent wish that the enemies of the Polish people be vanquished, that our Polish brothers and sisters may once again lead a normal, happy life, and that the path be cleared for the continued flourishing of the Polish nation in socialism.

And today the other true friends of People's Poland, the great Soviet Union, which liberated mankind from fascism, the other socialist countries with their solidarity and help, men of good will everywhere in the world, are thinking and acting likewise.

Like us, they all have expressed that they would welcome and expect full of hope that Poland will once again see calm and peaceful work, for the benefit of the Polish people and as a factor of peace in central Europe.

Let us note: At the same time where the FRG lower house, at the initiative of the CDU/CSU, used a hostile statement to interfere in Polish affairs and intends to hinder Poland and her citizens from going their own way, humanitarian aid from friend to friend, from brother to brother, irrespective of ideology, political position and religion arrives from the GDR. Help accompanied by the fondest wish that Poland will manage this difficult time well.

We know of the difficult fight by the Polish patriots. We demonstrate our deep confidence in the Military Council of National Salvation led by Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and prime minister, and in the energetic measures he has taken.

At this hour the citizens of the GDR -- communists, members of the other parties, independents, all forces united in the national front -- express their fraternal solidarity and their willingness to help do everything to ensure that victory is gained over counter-revolution in People's Poland and that the situation in our neighboring country is returned to normal. Our Polish fraternal people can be certain that the GDR can be relied upon in every respect and at all times.

Christmas Aid Continues

LD201816 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1400 GMT 20 Dec 81

[Text] The Solidarity campaign for Polish children continues also today in all GDR bezirke with the utmost circumspection and enthusiasm. Numerous Christmas parcels were taken by the FDJ and Pioneer organization to the republic's railways stations. Solidarity trains left the Neubrandenburg, Magdeburg and Karl-Marx-Stadt stations this morning. The container train from the GDR capital was today's first consignment to pass the Frankfurt-oder frontier station shortly after midnight. Further truck convoys set out from several bezirke for their partner voivodships. Others are being prepared today to leave tomorrow. GDR drivers returning from Poland said they are willing to do more trips. They reported icy and snowed-up roads which demanded all their skills and fullest concentration. The drivers praised the considerate piloting skills of the Polish Army.

HORST DOHLUS RECEIVES CPCZ STUDY DELEGATION

AU151237 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11 Dec 81 p 2

[Summary] Berlin (ADN) -- On Thursday Horst Dohlus, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received a CPCZ study delegation headed by Vaclav Sipek, deputy head of the Political Organizational Department of the CPCZ Central Committee. Horst Dohlus reported on the tasks for further implementing the decisions of the 10th SED Congress and on the resourceful work of the party organizations in mobilizing the working people. In the talk both sides stressed the importance of the recent meeting between Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee General secretary, and Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary, for deepening the trusting cooperation between the two parties. Earlier the delegation visited combines and enterprises to acquaint itself with the experiences of party work.

AMBASSADOR TO U.S. REQUEST FOR 'ASYLUM' REPORTED

LD202236 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 20 Dec 81

[Text] PAP has learned that the former ambassador to Washington, Romuald Spasowski, applied to American authorities for asylum. Not all the curcumstances of his step have been explained. Inquiry on the subject continues.

Romuald Spasowski has suffered for some time from periodical depressive states and was recalled and asked to return to Poland in this connection.

PZPR SECRETARIAT SESSION HELD 19 DECEMBER

LD191908 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 19 Dec 81

[Text] A PZPR Central Committee Secretariat session was held today.

The current sociopolitical situation in the country and conclusions arising therefrom for the work of individual branches and members of the party were examined.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE SECRETARIES VIEW SITUATION

Wozniak in TRYBUNA LUDU

LD211000 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0730 GMT 21 Dec 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Calm and order are returning; work is paving the way to a normalization of life; the economy has begun to function better. These are typical headlines from today's morning papers. This is also the theme of a conversation with Marian Wozniak, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, published in today's TRYBUNA LUDU.

Following 11 months of this year, the Central Committee secretary said, it has become obvious that without the economic links which have been disturbed being brought together again, without normalization of the rhythm of production it will be impossible to think either of a speedy way out of the economic crisis or of the effective introduction of the economic reform. In this situation essential steps have to be taken to satisfy the economy, trembling in every limb, to strengthen work discipline and to restore the normal functioning of enterprises. Asked to what extent the week of martial law that we have lived through confirms the realism of expectations, Marian Wozniak, Central Committee secretary replied: It is too early to make a complete judgment. However, following the reports that are coming in from across the country I can state that the economy has clearly begun to function better. An improvement in work discipline is observable. Absenteeism is declining. The normalization of production is perhaps testified to by the fact that the consumption of electricity during the first 2 days was only marginally lower than on an average day. [as heard] The power industry is working well. The municipal economy is running better, in particular municipal transportation and the trade supply services. The difficult food situation is still continuing, Secretary Wozniak continues. In these conditions the aid of the Soviet Union is especially valuable. All in all, this week seems to prove that with an increased sense of responsibility, with honest effort by the public and by all work forces we can think in real terms of a gradual emergence from the crisis, of undertaking the economic reform which will open up prospects for the Polish economy's development.

Will it be possible to develop the reform in conditions of martial law? The Central Committee secretary, Marian Wozniak, replied in TRYBUNA LUDU: The ideal would be for it to be possible to introduce all the elements of the reform.

However, at present, it is difficult to say precisely which solutions will be applicable. It is already known, he explained, that new supply prices and financial instruments to permit enterprises to carry out cost accounting are to be introduced. In running the economy one cannot revert to the old methods of dishing out orders.

Asked about the tasks for party members in view of the economic realities, Secretary Marian Wozniak accentuated, as he puts it, a task of enormous significance. Party organizations should serve as the force that will function actively in enterprises on behalf of the introduction of the economic reform, or of those elements of the reform which may be applicable in conditions of martial law.

We remind you that the conversation with Marian Wozniak, Central Committee Secretary, entitled "The Economy Has Begun To Function Better," is printed in today's TRYBUNA LUDU.

Orzechowski on PZPR Role

LD210636 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0530 GMT 21 Dec 81

[Text] In today's edition of ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI, attention is drawn to an interview with Prof Marian Orzechowski, PZPR Central Committee secretary. It is entitled "New Problems; New Questions," and it concerns the party in the state of martial law.

To the question as to whether party members are prepared for the new tasks which the martial law creates, and as to how they are experiencing this trial -- the most difficult in the history of the party -- Prof Marian Orzechowski replies: Martial law is merely making more topical, and focusing in an utterly dramatic way, all the problems with which the party has been struggling for over 16 months. The roots of these problems reach much further and deeper, to the years and processes which mean that today we have precisely the sort of party we have.

Will party members make it through this dramatic trial? Marian Orzechowski continues: They are already making it through. In many regions of the country we observe what one might call a "gathering together" [zbieranie sie] of party members. Many party members and activists have seen the purpose of their action; they believe it is possible to work effectively. Whatever bad things we might say about the party's activity over the last few months, there is an unfulfilled form in it. I am convinced of this today, at this most difficult time, when people report to us who up till now kept themselves to one side, and even lost faith that we would manage to emerge from the crisis -- Prof Marian Orzechowski said in an interview for ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI. More details of this interview will be given later.

TASKS OF LOCAL PARTY ORGANIZATIONS NOTED

LD201628 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 20 Dec 81

[Text] More important than ever before and all the more difficult, since they are being carried out in a state of martial law, are the current tasks facing party organizations and echelons and members of the PZPR.

Increasing reports from PAP correspondents show that party people are correctly interpreting their fundamental tasks today and that they are recovering for themselves their proper place in everything linked with rescuing the state from collapse and in normalizing the situation, particularly in the economic sphere.

Taking the appropriate measures, party echelons and organizations are carrying them out in close collaboration with plenipotentiaries of the National Defense Committee and military commissars. On the increase above all, and this is typical, is the sense of discipline of party members, in their place of political activity and in their professional work. This discipline, it must be stressed, spontaneously comes from the grass roots; it emerges from a sense of party responsibility for the country's present and future.

One of the first tasks for party members, since the beginning of the state of martial law, is to clear up possible doubts and to explain the reasons which argued for the introduction of this great and dramatic effort which was linked with the restoration of order and discipline and with reversing the ruination of the state.

In almost all party echelons, at the voivodship, district, urban and parish levels, information points have been set up by teams of experienced party activists.

In Koszalin Voivodship, so-called regional party work centers are operating. They exist in seven of the voivodship's larger towns. Their main purpose is to help urban and parish committees and to back them up in explanatory and ag.tation work.

In Przemysl Voivodship, long-standing party members who want to help in the current activity to contribute to maintaining socioprofessional discipline are reporting to party echelons.

A sign of the district mobilization of departmental and basic party organizations in Kielce Voivodship is, especially in industrial plants, the activity undertaken to promote and improve the regularity of production.

In the telephone installations plant in Warsaw, in the party organization in other neighboring plants, cooperation is linked with, among other things, an exchange of information about political, social and production problems.

In the Blachownia chemical plant in Opole Voivodship, an information point has been set up at which one can find out about the regulations and orders in force during the state of martial law.

There has also been recognition for the initiative of the district committee of the PZPR in Nowa Huta, for introducing round-the-clock shifts for party activists in housing development administration offices. Until normal telephone links are restored, the inhabitants of the district can report personal problems and intervention cases which must be urgently resolved. There are more such examples. For the initiators of these undertakings, it is a good yardstick of discipline and responsibility.

Party members undertake other duties, entering into activities linked with combating the phenomenon of speculation and attempts to stir up confusion. This is illustrated, among other things, by the increasingly more numerous worker patrols, civic guards helping the army and militia to safeguard public law and order. It is worth noting, too, and applying more widely and copying the examples of party members who join in efforts linked with alleviating the difficulties of elderly and lonely people who are without constant care. In a situation where the activity of the trade unions has been suspended, such initiatives, carried out by members of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth and with non-party people in work places and housing developments, are particularly valuable. The consolidation of party ranks is taking place on the basis of matters fundamental for the state and the nation. This is accompanied by the process of the party's consistently freeing itself of people foreign to it -- those who are ideologically uncertain, vacillating and who do not prove themselves in everyday activity. This has been going on over the past months.

Party control commissions at all levels are carrying out their tasks. In the current conditions, if it is possible and essential, their activity is more rapid and more effective. Party control commissions are implementing their statutory obligations with full respect for the regulations, applying universally and justly the same yardstick to all those who have damaged and are damaging the party.

From opinions expressed at party organization meetings, there emerges from party members full support for a consistent implementation of the tasks formulated by the Military Council of National Salvation. At the same time it can be seen clearly that just the introduction of the state of martial law cannot calm things down, because the ideological opponent has by no means stopped his efforts which are directed against socialism, against Poland.

At party meetings, among other things, in Siedlce and Zamosc Voivodships, there is a general indication of the vital necessity for party members to show every day an active and firm attitude. This is what builds today and will build in future the party's standing in society, it is being stated.

MILITARY COUNCIL ISSUES COMMUNIQUE, APPEAL

Communique Praises Workers

LD181906 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 18 Dec 81

[Communique by the Military Council of National Salvation -- date not given]

[Text] Despite sporadic disruptions and sputtering attempts to organize illegal strikes, the national economy is beginning to move again. Tangible supply, cooperation and energy difficulties still persist. However, the rhythm of work in industry has improved discernibly. In a majority of industrial enterprises a clear improvement is noted in work discipline; there are fewer cases of people being absent from work without good grounds; there is increased productivity and the present potential is being put to better use.

The work of military commissars facilitates improvement in industrial administration work. In the first 6 days during which martial law has been in force, a chance has begun to appear, for the very first time for many months, to halt a further decline in national income.

The Military Council of National Salvation appreciates the numerous examples of particular devotion among the workforces which are an honorable testimony to patriotism and to understanding the country's needs. Examples of this kind are noted among workforces in industrial plants, railwaymen, and those employed by transportation and trade industries.

Work in other areas is undertaken spontaneously and voluntarily.

The Military Council of National Salvation expressed sincere thanks to all those employed by the national economy who, on their own initiative, make a very valuable contribution toward normalizing life in the country, making it possible for the economy to function better.

The only way which Poland can move out of the crisis is through peace and work, through the civic awareness of each Pole. The devoted and patriotic attitude of the overwhelming majority of the working class inspires one with hope. The more efficient the economy, the sooner the country can stand on its own two feet, the sooner the severe martial law restrictions can be lifted.

The Military Council of National Salvation expresses its appreciation and respect for the creators of Poland's material strength: workers, foremen, engineers, all those working people who, by their daily work, prove their genuine patriotism and desire to lead the fatherland out of its current difficulties by Polish hands.

Appeal to Farmers

LD201558 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 20 Dec 81

["Appeal to Polish Farmers" issued by the Military Council of National Salvation on 20 December]

[Text] Farmers, peasants, workers on state farms and agricultural cooperatives:

Polish territory has not shrunk and the quantity of raw materials and the number of people have not decreased. Factories and farms remain intact, and yet chaos prevails. Lack of goods and shortages are threatening.

It is being said: Enough of anarchy; order and calm must be restored in our home; we shall supply our own food! This last slogan rings empty at the moment. We are trying to obtain food aid for the country.

Agriculture can be divided only into the good and the bad, into those who sell to the state and those who hoard or prefer to speculate.

We confirm the stability of the principles of the agricultural policy which is to be continued and developed. Profitable conditions for the countryside will be maintained and profitable agriculture will be supplied with more means of production by the towns. To achieve this, a period of peaceful work is needed.

The state of martial law demands a strict carrying out of duties. We do not want to introduce a compulsory quota on agricultural produce. Sales of agricultural produce must become an imperative of the present moment and the patriotic duty of the Polish farmer.

It depends on the toil of agricultural workers and farmers and also on their sense of honor to translate these words into deeds and to make bread, milk and meat an everyday commodity for people in towns and countryside.

GOVERNMENT PRESIDIUM MEETS UNDER JARUZELSKI

LD182040 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 18 Dec 81

[Text] A few minutes ago, while the news was still in progress, we received a report that the expanded Government Presidium held a session today under the chairmanship of Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski. Guidelines were adopted for the management of the economy during the period in which martial law is in effect. It was decided to continue the implementation of those elements of the economic policy that do not clash with martial law.

The Government Presidium recommended the acceleration of actions preparing the organizational and economic conditions that are essential for the proper functioning of the principles of reform. It is primarily a matter of introducing new supply prices, reformed principles of taxation for units of the socialized economy and other financial procedures making cost accounting and the adoption of right decisions possible. The social priorities defined prior to 13 December are maintained for 1982.

In order to increase the efficiency of ministries in conditions in which associations are liquidated, minister-plenipotentiaries are appointed to supervise the implmentation of the operational programs. The process of the decentralization of powers from central to local administrative organs will be continued. The minister of labor, wages and social affairs is charged with the task of working out without delay a provisional system of compensation taking into account the rise in the cost of living and based on the consultations held to date with the trade unions. Following the repeal of the suspension of trade union activity, this will be replaced by a system agreed upon with the unions.

The Government Presidium has established the Sociopolitical Committee under the Council of Ministers. It is to ensure in the state of martial law the efficient functioning of the administration, education, higher education, information, health protection and welfare policy. It will be an important task of the committee to inspire and coordinate the activities of the state organs with social and political organizations. For the duration of the state of martial law, the activities of the Council of Ministers Committee for Trade Union Affairs has been suspended. Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski has been appointed the chairman of the Sociopolitical Committee.

In another decision, tasks of the Economic Committee of the Council of Ministers have been defined for the duration of the state of martial law. The committee is in charge of economic matters and the coordination of activities in the economic and financial sectors. At the same time the activity of the Operational Anticrisis Headquarters has been suspended. Janusz Obodowski, the deputy premier, is the chairman of the committee. The Government Presidium declared that decisions made by the committees are binding for the ministers and other organs of state administration.

The Government Presidium determined the minimum remuneration for employees in the socialized economy. The decision of the Government Presidium fixes a rate of minimal remuneration which is uniform throughout the whole economy, at the level of Z3,300 monthly for the full number of hours worked. The decision comes into force on 1 January 1982. Employees whose monthly remuneration for the full number of hours worked is lower than Z3,300 will be entitled to a supplementary payment.

The Government Presidium also discussed the health service. It acquainted itself with reports delivered by the minister of health and social welfare on, inter alia, environmental pollution and its effect on the health of the population, with particular attention being devoted to Katowice Voivodship. The current state of pharmaceutical supplies was assessed, and the appropriate decisions were made. The Government Presidium made a decision on guidelines for urgently streamlining basic medical care in the home. Improvement in the health care of the population and replenishment of the essential equipment for diagnosis and treatment, communication and transportation at basic centers were recommended.

In response to demands submitted by the population, it was recommended that research be undertaken into the possibilities of providing patients with a free choice of doctor. As of January next year an experimental system will be introduced in five selected health care teams. The Government Presidium took a positive attitude to the motions of the veterans' organizations, and in accordance with government agreements, it decided to renew financial aid for the victims of the pseudomedical experiments in the Hitlerite concentration camps.

The Government Presidium issued guidelines regarding the procedure for legislative work in the period of martial law. They considerably speed up and simplify the preparation and coordination of draft legal acts.

VARIOUS SEJM COMMISSIONS TO MEET 22 DEC

Date Announced

LD192218 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 19 Dec 81

[Text] A joint session of the Sejm Commissions of the Economic Plan, Budget and Finances, of Legislative Work, and of the Commission for Workers' Self-Management at Enterprises has been convened for 22 December.

Further Details

LD200440 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0200 GMT 20 Dec 81

[Text] Preparations for introducing the new system of managing the economy are in progress, as are preparations for beginning the economic reform, adapted to the realities of martial law.

A joint session of Sejm commissions will be convened on 22 December to discuss the economic plan, budget and finances, legislative work, and matters of the workforce self-management in enterprises.

The agenda envisages the first reading of the government draft bills on socioeconomic planning; state statistics; prices; authorization to conduct foreign trade; economy of state enterprises; taxation of units of the socialized economy; bank laws; and the bill on conferring a statute for the Polish National Bank.

JUSTICE MINISTRY SPOKESMAN ON CASES, TASKS

Cases Described

LD182242 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 18 Dec 81

[Text] The spokesman of the Ministry of Justice informs us that among the cases of the so-called prominent figures to be tried there are, among others, 31 cases against persons who had been employed at top posts in state administration, social and political organizations. Their cases are being investigated by the courts.

Among others, the following cases will be tried in the coming days: the case of Jan Kania, formerly secretary of the Nowy Sacz Voivodship PZPR Committee, to be heard before the regional court in Nowy Sacz 18 December; and the case of Jozef (Cichoglas), formerly first secretary of the Poznan district PZPR committee, to be heard before the Pozan Voivodship Court 20 December.

The particular situation resulting from the introduction of the state of martial law induces the courts to analyze the possibility of speeding up the hearing of cases against the so-called prominent figures. This concerns, in particular, those cases in which the accused entered pleas on medical grounds, rendering their hearing impossible.

The trial of Maciej Szczepanski, former chairman of the Committee for Radio and Television Affairs, and other indicted persons which was to take place 14 January has been brought forward and will be heard 5 January next year.

At the same time, 88 cases concerning offenses aimed at anarchization of life in our country have been brought before the courts. A great number of them, namely 24 cases, concern actions aimed against representatives of the authorities and state offices or offices of social institutions.

The next group of 19 cases concerns illegal publishing and distribution of papers, posters and leaflets impairing the constitutional principles of the regime of People's Poland and its top-ranking bodies, socioeconomic system and alliances.

Many cases, namely as many as 16, concern the damaging or desecration of cemetaries for Soviet soldiers or of monuments erected by the population to commemorate the liberation of Poland.

There are 12 cases before the courts concerning actions against the alliances of People's Poland with fraternal socialist countries and particularly the alliance with the Soviet Union.

Five cases concern the imputing of alleged criminal acts to representatives of the authorities and sociopolitical organizations, particularly regular employees of the party apparatus.

Three cases concern damaging and insulting the symbols of the international worker movement, such as monuments and plaques commemorating prominent activities of the international work movement.

The rest of the cases concern other acts against social order. Some 38 of these 88 cases have already been heard and 19 verdicts have been confirmed.

Tasks Examined

LD182348 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 18 Dec 81

[Text] According to the press spokesman for the Ministry of Justice, a conference of chairmen of voivodship courts chaired by Prof Sylvester Zawadzki, minister of justice, took place today. It was devoted to legal problems of martial law and tasks of organs of justice.

Assessing the conference, Minister Prof Sylwester Zawadzki recalled the events that led to the introduction of martial law. He stated that legal nihilism, strike terrorism, all kinds of pressure brought to bear on the courts through demonstrations, strikes, hunger strikes and even threats, pressures that are aimed against judicial independence, also have created a threat to the correct functioning of organs of justice.

The martial law sets particularly important tasks for organs of justice. The report by Tadeusz Skora, under secretary of state, was devoted to these tasks, among which one of the most important ones is the correct application of legal norms of martial law, of provisions of martial law decrees concerning handing over certain criminal cases to the military courts, special proceedings concerning crimes and offenses during the state of martial law and the decree on forgiving and consigning to oblivion certain crimes and offenses. [as heard]

Participants in the discussion emphasized that they are aware of the great responsibility borne by courts and judges as far as implementation of martial law legal regulations were concerned. Law and order, security and safety, and protection of the legal order will be restored by pursuing this path.

Repressions sanctioned by the courts with regard to those who commit crimes, especially those that violate martial law regulations, repressions that are appropriate and commensurate with the social danger posed by the act as well as substantiations of the sentences passed, substantiations that are correct, convincing and not devoid of political and social content will have a considerable effect on speeding up the process of normalization and thus on reducing the duration of the state of martial law.

Attention was focused, at the same time, on the need to combat effectively other crimes such as speculation, mismanagement, large-scale economic crimes which hamper the execution by the state of its social and economic functions. Issues of cadres and organizational safeguarding of implementation of tasks before the organs of justice arising from the martial law decree and other, accompanying legal acts were examined in this context.

At the conclusion of the conference the minister of justice emphasized that the introduction of the martial law does not mean that continuation of work on a new competent and organizational model of the courts is abandoned.

This work will be undertaken step by step, reflecting the gradual stabilization of the country but currently giving way to priority matters from the viewpoint of the state's and society's interests.

Taking part in the conference were Col Commissar Henryk Kostrzewa, plenipotentiary of the Committee for National Defense; Jozef Ostas, deputy director of the Administration Department of the PZPR Central Committee; Jozef Zyta, deputy general prosecutor; and Col (Jozef Kisiewicz), prosecutor from the Supreme Military Prosecutor's Office.

WARSAW ANNOUNCES FINANCE MINISTRY DECISION

LD191906 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 19 Dec 81

[Text] On the basis of a decision made by the minister of finance, the chief accounts of radio broadcasting and television centers are paying the assets from the personnel wage fund, the fee fund and the nonpersonnel fund which have not been used into a deposit account in the National Polish Bank.

JARUZELSKI, JABLONSKI SEND BREZHNEV GREETINGS

LD190834 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 19 Dec 81

[Text] Today is the 75th birthday of Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium. On this occasion, Wojchiech Jaruzelski and Henryk Jablonski sent him a letter, in which we read:

Greatly esteemed Comrade Brezhnev: On your 75th birthday, the Military Council of National Salvation sends you most cordial greetings and best wishes. We convey them on behalf of the PZPR Central Committee and the supreme authorities of the Polish People's Republic.

You have traveled a difficult and honorable path. Your industrious life, that of a worker, revolutionary, soldier, eminent party and state activist, is symbolic of historical transformations initiated by the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The years of your activity as leader of the CPSU and the Soviet Union are a period of great achievements by the soviet nation. Under the leadership of the CPSU the momentous program -- defined by the 26th congress -- of the socio-economic development of the Soviet Union is being successfully implemented.

Your personal merits in continuing the works of Lenin are universally known, as is your creative contribution to the theory and practice of socialist construction.

Your steadfast, passionate activity against the threat of war -- for the cause of consolidating peace among nations -- encounters particular recognition. The Polish nation, which had such harsh experiences throughout its history, values highly the Soviet peace policy and your personal, leading role in its formation.

The program of peace worked out at the 24th CPSU Congress on your initiative -- developed in the resolutions by successive congresses -- corresponds to the vital interests of the nations of Europe and the entire world. With recognition we greeted your new proposals, aimed at halting the arms race. We give them our full support.

As an eminent activist of the international communist and workers movement you, Comrade Brezhnev, introduced a great contribution to the cause of consolidating and enriching proletarian internationalism. This also earned you genuine recognition by Polish communists. We express to you our thanks for the understanding which you have shown and still do for the dramatic and difficult situation in our country; for valuable economic aid, which renders it possible to alleviate painful difficulties.

The Polish community was able to convince itself once again that at difficult moments, it can always count on its Soviet friends. We stand steadfastly for consolidating the ideas of socialism, the independence and sovereignty of the Polish state. We strive resolutely toward its democratic development, in the spirit of socialist renewal, toward the implementation of the universal principles of Marxism-Leninism in the Polish national conditions. In this work, the understanding and trust -- as well as ideological community -- of the PZPR and the CPSU is a matter of enormous significance for us. The alliance of our states is recognized by responsible patriotic forces of the Polish nation as an historical achievement. It contributes to consolidating the position of Poland in Europe, in the socialist community of nations, in the political-defensive Warsaw Pact.

We shall never forget the sacrifice in blood which the Soviet soldier offered in the struggle for the liberation of our homeland, for Poland's right to just borders, to life in peace. The Soviet Army saved our nation from biological extermination. Together with it, the Polish soldiers and partisans fought. This constitutes the most permanent foundation of inviolable friendship of our nations.

You, Comrade Brezhnev, took part personally in the liberation of our country. During many years of state and party work, you devoted and still devote much attention to consolidating the fraternal relations between the Soviet Union and Poland. You have always given an expression of respect, understanding and affection for the Polish nation, for its achievement, traditions, and culture.

You show unceasing support for the aspirations of our state, for the needs of the working people of socialist Poland. On your birthday accept, dear Leonid Ilich, most cordial greetings for further great successes in your responsible party and state activity, for the good of the Soviet nation, for the consolidation of peace in Europe and in the world. We wish you long years of good health, and all personal prosperity.

PAPAL ENVOYS ARRIVE TO MEET WITH GOVERNMENT

Arrival Noted

LD201622 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 20 Dec 81

[Text] Archbishop Luigi Poggi, head of the team for permanent relations between the Holy See and the Government of the Polish People's Republic, and Prelate Janusz Bolonek arrived in Poland today.

Further Report

LD202050 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 20 Dec 81

[Text] Our reporter Marek Matysek [BBC monitor advises Matysek is known to be an army major] is at the microphone:

[Begin recording] [Matysek] This is the Gdansk railway station in Warsaw. The time is 1845. [time as heard] The train which has just arrived from Vienna has brought Archbishop Luigi Poggi, a special missions envoy for the Council for Public Affairs of the Church and the head of the working team for matters concerned with permanent contacts between the Holy See and the Government of the Polish People's Republic. He is accompanied by prelate Father Janusz Bolonek from the Vatican Secretariat of State; he is on the staff of the Council for Public Affairs of the Church.

[Voices in background] Praised be Jesus Christ! [words indistinct]

[Unidentified voice, speaking in Italian] Good evening, your excellency. I offer you a welcome on behalf of the primate and all the people of Poland.

[Matysek] The distinguished guests have been welcomed by the secretary of the Polish Episcopate, Bishop Bronislaw Dabrowski. Also present is prelate Father Jerzy Dabrowski from the Secretariat of the Polish primate.

[Unidentified voice, speaking in Italian] We are glad that the Holy Father has sent us his delegation. Thank you.

[Further unidentified voice, speaking in Italian] [Words indistinct] his preoccupation [words indistinct] the representatives of the Holy Father, his benediction and his special prayers.

[Unidentified voice, speaking in Polish, interrupting]...He says that the Holy Father, concerned by the situation in Poland, has sent him to visit the nation and the Polish Episcopate and to convey information to the Holy Father, so that he should acquaint himself with the situation and be united with Poland and the nation, keep in touch with them and pray that the present situation should come to an end as soon as possible, and that all should be able to act jointly in peace, accord and love.

[Matysek] Archbishop Luigi Poggi has been in Poland on several occasions. He accompanied the Holy Father, John Paul II, during his visit to Poland in 1979.

EPISCOPATE ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON MARTIAL LAW

LD181758 Vatican City in Polish to Poland 1515 GMT 18 Dec 81

[Text] International press agencies are today carrying the full text of the communique issued by the Main Council of the Episcopate of Poland and addressed to the faithful in connection with the state of martial law in Poland. Because we cannot get in touch with the Secretariat of the Episcopate, which usually gives us the Polish text of its communiques, in order to obtain the original version, we are broadcasting our own translation of the communique based on the full text as transmitted by AFP at 0200 and datelined Paris.

The Main Council of the Episcopate of Poland addresses to the faithful words of sacrifice, national unity and brotherly community. Our pain is the pain of a nation terrorized by military force. Many trade union activists have been interned. Internment actions are increasing. Strikes have been proclaimed in many factories. The workers' uncertainty and frustration are causing a wave of emotion: bitterness, outrage, extreme hatred and determination to rebel. The dramatic determination of the authorities, exemplified by the proclamations of a state of martial law, is a blow to society's expectations and hopes at a moment when there were thoughts of settling outstanding matters by way of national accord. Society's sense of morality has been deeply wounded by the drastic curtailment of civil rights. The church, in pursuance of its mission, has always defended human rights and dignity, which form the basis of social ethics. It defends both the state and the common good. The time will come when we will learn the whole truth about the (?traumatic) introduction of the state of martial law.

In spite of everything, there is already today place for positive actions. Congnizant of its responsibility for the nation, the Main Council of the Episcopate of Poland will not renounce the basic rights and achievements of the entire community. It addresses an ardent appeal for the preservation of peace and for control over passions and anger.

We are convinced that the nation will not retreat and that it cannot give up the democratic renewal that it has announced to the motherland. Only on the basis of sober reflection is it possible to work out a program of national salvation and sovereignty. That is why we hope the church and the community will concentrate on the following issues:

First, the achievement of freedom for the interned, and until their release, the providing of human conditions in their places of detention. It has been established that abuses have occurred and that people are being held in unheated cells having windows without glass panes.

Second, the restoration to the trade unions, and above all to Solidarity, of statutory activities. This is connected with permission for unrestricted activity on the part of the chairman and Presidium of the trade union. Solidarity's defending the rights of the working man is indispensible for the restoration of equilibrium to social life.

We urge ardent prayers for the unity of the nation and for peace in the homeland. Let us hope that every day of prayer and trust in God will carry us away from danger, bloodshed and oppression and bring us closer to Christ's peace along the tough path of renewal.

KATOWICE VOIVODA, BISHOP HOLD MEETING 17 DEC

LD191358 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1305 GMT 19 Dec 81

[Text] TRYBUNA ROBOTNICZA carries a frontpage report about the meeting between the Katowice voivoda and bishop. On 17 December a meeting was held between the Katowice voivoda, Lt Gen Pilot Roman Paszkowski, and the bishop of Katowice, Dr Herbert Bednorz. Problems concerning the current socioeconomic situation in Katowice Voivodship and issues linked with the needs of the Catholic Church in Katowice diocese were discussed. The talk passed off in an atmosphere of commonsense and frankness and was imbued with concern for the good of the country and the community.

SD PRESIDIUM SESSION VIEWS SITUATION

LD192142 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 19 Dec 81

[Text] The Presidium of the SD Central Committee, which held a session today, discussed the political and economic situation of the country. Among other things, reports delivered by the deputy chairman of the Council of State, Tadeusz Witold Mlynczak, and the deputy speaker of the Sejm, Piotr Stefanski, were heard. On the basis of reports from the voivodship committees, the Central Committee Presidium acquainted itself with the situation in the local party links.

Almost everywhere members of the SD and its echelons are acting in accordance with well-understood political responsibility; they have received with understanding the introduction of the severe provisions of martial law, in view of the fact that becuase of the threat to our national existence as a state it is essential that these laws be observed. The Central Committee Presidium also reviewed party issues, drew organizational conclusions and made specific decisions.

REPORTAGE ON ACTIONS OF, AGAINST SOLIDARITY

Detention of Officials

LD182056 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 18 Dec 81

[Text] According to a press spokesman for the General Prosecutor's Office, the Polish People's Republic's Prosecutor's Office's units are continuing energetic action to pursue those who have committed particularly dangerous crimes while martial law is in force. Prosecutors are also embarking on preventive action. Among other things, prosecutors, accompanied by representatives of the Polish Army, informed the workforces in certain workplaces of the legal regulations introduced by the provisions of martial law. This has made it possible, in many cases, to calm the mood of workforces and to keep production flowing without disruption. This was, for instance, the case in the construction elements works in Boleslawiec where, on 14 December, Jan Filipek, chairman of the NSZZ Solidarity's Works Commission, announced a meeting of the workforce and proclaimed a warning strike. After explanations from the prosecutor and a Polish Army major the workforce commenced work and Jan Filipek fled from the works. Summary proceedings have been instituted against him.

The prosecutor's action has made it possible to avoid strikes in numerous other cases, among others in the mechanization repair works for agriculture [as heard] in Lublin, in the municipal engineering works in Lublin and in the mechanical plant in Lubarthow.

More and more charges are being summarily brought to court. The Radom Voivodship Prosecutor's Office has forward to the voivodship court indictment documents against the temporarily detained Krzysztof Antoni Bimikowski, member of a sectional commission of NSZZ Solidarity, who was punished with deprivation of freedom for committing burglary. He is charged with the following: That on 14 December, in a section of the Radom leather industry works, he attempted to organize a strike by those employed there. After this action failed he again tried to persuade people to go on strike.

The regional prosecutor's office in Zakopane has forwarded to the voivodship court in nowy sacz indictment documents against the temporarily detained Jerzy Lewcun, chairman of the Works Commission of NSZZ Solidarity at the specialist rehabilitation-orthopedic complex for children and young people. He is charged with the following: that in the conditions of martial law he continued union activity, led protest actions and that with the aid of posters he called for a strike.

The regional prosecutor's office in Slupek has forwarded indictment documents against the temporarily detained Grzegorz Glapinski who, along with other guilty persons, attempted to carry out a burglary of warehouses belonging to the Spolem consumer cooperative. Grzegorz Glapiński was caught red-handed by soldiers of the Polish Army.

Further summary proceedings are being commenced by public prosecutors. In the wake of these investigations those arrested included: Krzysztof Dogiello, architect, and Roman Szymon Pawlicki, actor; both members of the regional board of NSZZ Solidarity, both charged with organizing a strike on the territory of the Lenin shipyard. They were arrested in Gdansk.

In Olsztyn, Anna Zuranek was arrested after being charged with organizing and leading a strike in the Olsztyn car tires plant. She is a member of the regional board of NSZZ Solidarity. Other people arrested include: Zbigniew Przeblocki, chemical engineer chairman of the Works Commission of NSZZ Solidarity and Jozef Kociura, deputy chairman of the Works Commission of NSZZ Solidarity.

In Walbrzych, Zbigniew Sankowski was arrested after being charged with having organized and led a strike in the Thorez colliery. He is a secretary of the Works Commission of NSZZ Solidarity. Wladyslaw Bomba, chairman of a sectional circle of this union has also been arrested.

Charged with disseminating publications and printed matter containing false information, Alicja Stanczyk, lawyer, employed by the editorial board of NIEZALEZNE SLOWO, a weekly published by NSZZ Solidarity, was arrested, as were Wojciech Stanczyk, an instructor of the Walbrzych Voivodship house of culture and activist of NSZZ Solidarity; Jerzy Hoffman, chairman of a Works Commission of NSZZ Solidarity; and Zbigniew Sosnowski, member of this union.

In Ostroleka, Wiktor Opara, member of NSZZ Solidarity, who has been sentenced many times before for crimes that include plunder and burglary, has been arrested and charged with attacking a functionary of the Citizens' Militia [MO].

More Mazowsze Documents Taken

LD190028 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 18 Dec 81

[Excerpts] We present to you, ladies and gentlemen, additional documents confiscated from the headquarters of the Mazowsze regional Solidarity. The material that has been made available to us speaks unambiguously of the scale of the antistate conspiracy indulged in by union activists, who were clearly abusing the trust of the members. Even juveniles were drawn into actions aimed against the security of the state. For these youngsters it was a stalking game; no one in the regional board worried about the consequences of these games. Here is a list of things needed: Scouts are needed for an ambitious task. A list of the notice boards in the center of town is needed. We will break in. Details from me. Signed: (Julka). And here is a description of the antistate slogans: At 0208 the Zorro group returned from its action. It had been picked up on the Wiatraczna traffic circle by three militiamen. The kids refused to confess. Following a short talk -- a pleasant one, so they stated -- they were taken to headquarters. After being interrogated they were released. Signed: (Marek Fiuk) and Jacek Lukasiewicz. Appended to this description is a list of those who were authorized to paint slogans during the night of 25 November. I think that neither the report, the description of the perpetrators nor their names call for further comment, at least for mature television viewers.

The Mazowsze instructions, their language, could arouse astonishment in any union activist in any trade union in the world. Here's a sample: After you carry out the task, call 25-75-73 or 29-51-72. Say: Group -- give the password -- carried out the task. Once it has been carried out, come to the region. If necessary, report your arrival. If it is not necessary to come, say in your report, as the first point: We're going home. A uniformed militiaman has the right to make you produce your identity card. A civil functionary has to produce his identity card, state his name and number and then treat him like one in uniform by showing (?a certificate). In case of provocation, say out loud that we will not let ourselves be provoked, and so on and so on. Detailed instructions exist on the techniques of losing oneself in a crowd, of arousing unrest, confusion and panic. In our news reports we have spoken of storming parties created within certain Solidarity groups. We now know that we have barely scratched the surface of this problem. They were not just storming parties. Formations of a paramilitary nature were created with the task of terrorizing workers and, later, the whole of society, before the final attack on the decisive links of the authorities. Precisely formulated instructions for sabotage and direct action have clearly been borrowed from the methods by which international terrorist gangs act. The ideological and political framing of this activity is also not new. In it we find traces of old groups and movements of a populist nature that grew into the parties of Mussolini and Peron.

A fundamental role in creating an atmosphere of civil war and in accustoming people to the thought of such a war was to be played by Solidarity's gaining of control over radio and television. The attack on radio and television was conducted under the slogan of opening these institutions to society, under the slogan of social -- that is, Solidarity -- control of Polish radio and television.

This does not mean that the Solidarity leaders and their advisors neglected other ways of cultivating society. Here is a letter sent on 8 September of this year to Stefan Korbonski in Washington: Most esteemed sir: The Publishing Committee of NSZZ Solidarity has a great request to make of you: that you agree to be published in a union publication, first of all, in the Polish underground state (Polski panstwo podziemne) and in the name of the republic (w imientiu rzeczpospolitej). Our press is not yet officially recognized, but it functions, and it brings things out. Once the formalities have been settled, we will be able to agree on a fee. We also appeal to Mr (Jerzy Giedroyc) at the same time. The letter is signed on behalf of Miroslaw Chojecki and bears the seal of the Mazowsze regional committee. An important place in the Solidarity library was assigned to the writings of Leszek Moczulski, founder of the Confederation for an Independent Poland and strategist of the holy war against the party and the people's authorities. It was planned that a whole publishing network would be set up, among them the already existing Nowa publishing house, the constitution of 3 May (imienia konstytucji 3-'ego Maja), Signum and Krag. Their publishing plans contained probably all the worst things that have been written about Poland, about the Soviet Union and about the social left in our country.

In preparing society ideologically for upheavals in Poland and in implementing their plans, the Solidarity leaders counted on support from abroad. A special role in establishing contacts with anti-Polish centers in the West was played by the Mazowsze region in particular. Mazowsze bought itself a Japanese expert, Mr (Yoshiho Uneda), who worked out a provisional plan for the organization of a foreign NSZZ Solidarity office. It emerges from both the program of the office's activity and from the material appended to it that decisions regarding the union's foreign policy --- and the future of the state, too -- were to have been made in Mazowsze. In the second chapter of the union's draft activities it was envisaged to seek recommendations of experts, to work out variants to the NSZZ Solidarity's foreign policy program and to leave the final decisions to the future foreign commission of Mazowsze region. Also envisaged were mediation and help in making contacts abroad for Rural Solidarity and (?its) network and for other organizations that would require it, the receiving of journalists and the coordination and supervision of the activity of correspondents; contacts and coordination with foreign centers in Poland; cultural exchanges; the publication of books and brochures in foreign languages; and joint ventures with foreign publishers. In a letter to the Mazowsze region from Zygmunt Prztakiewicz, head of the then office of NSZZ Solidarity in New York, we read, among other things:

There is a great deal of dissatisfaction in the AFL-CIO and it will not be helped by Walesa's stay in the states, all the more so since he supports Reagan. As as aside, Celinski told me that for us the U.S. Government is more important that the AFL-CIO -- a thesis one could dispute. In the final analysis, every inch a politician. What nerve! What intentions, on almost a world scale! The purest example of wishfulness (chciejstwa), as Melchior Mankowicz might have put it.

As one reads and listens to all this, it is hard to believe that in the course of a dozen or so months, so fundamental a reorientation was imposed upon Solidarity, from a union organization that grew out of a workers' protest to an organization preparing a peculiar kind of coup d'etat. During this short time the reactionary forces in the union eliminated or outnumbered the honest worker activists and turned Solidarity into an asylum for open enemies of People's Poland and into a hotbed of conspiracy and subversion threatening the security of the state.

From the documents gradually brought to light from their hiding places in various corners of the headquarters of the regional boards and private dwellings of Solidarity activists, the picture of the coup they were preparing becomes ever clearer. The leading activists of the union basically held the masses in contempt, especially those at the highest level who already saw themselves in the top posts of a new government, which during the first stage was to have assumed the name of a provisional national government. The author of the idea of this government, put forward at Radom not long ago, was Jan Rulewski, chairman of the Bydgoszcz regional Solidarity board. Let us listen to what ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI writes about Rulewski, one of the candidates to the most responsible positions:

Despite the calumnies that have been uttered, the people's authorities have forgiven a lot and forgive a lot: They do not condemn children for the guilt of their fathers. Thus it was in the case of Jan Rulewski, too. His father, Pawel Rulewski, did indeed sign the so-called Volksliste in May 1943 and a year later was (?conscripted) to the Wehrmacht. However, the father was forgiven and the son was not persecuted. Thanks to this, Jan Rulewski was accepted by the Military Technical Academy on 1 September 1964. In the course of barely a year he succeeded in earning three demotions for lack of discipline, deliberately absenting himself from classes, and so on. The way in which everyone was afraid of his colleague in Bydgoszcz who, as it was stated, was ready to climb to power over people's dead bodies, is best shown by a remark by Lech Walesa at the first Solidarity congress: I wouldn't want to work with you, and you're the one who best knows why. Millions of union members probably know abot this now, ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI writes.

KPN 'Secret Documents' Cited

LD192230 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 2105 GMT 19 Dec 81

[Text] The security service organs have taken over the archives of the head of counter-espionage of the Confederation for an Independent Poland (KPN). It is comprised of secret documents and letters relating to the work of this illegal organization as well as to its leaders' opinions on the organization's work. Here are fragments of one of the letters posted from Cologne on 21 March this year by one of the members of the Political Council of the KPN:

I stopped over in Paris on my way back to England. I talked with the top men in emigration there, but it was of no great significance from our point of view. However, I visited (Giedroyc), who is connected with the Masons. During Professor Kipinski's stay in Paris, Jerzy Langrot, head of the Masons' lodge in Paris and a friend of (Giedroyc) boasted that a modern Freemasons' lodge had been successfully rebuilt in Poland. Thre is no doubt that it is based primarily on the Workers Defense Committee. (Giedroyc) even boasted in front of me of his great friendship with Michnik.

The publication SAMOOBRONA (SELF-DEFENSE) has been appearing in London for some time now. The disputes continue about who publishes it, but my reports say that it is published by the Freemasons and that part of the costs are met by (Giedroyc). The publication is rabidly anti-Catholic. An article attacking (Giedroyc) appeared in the third edition, but that was only to throw people off the trail. An investigation conducted by the Vatican showed that the editorial board of the Paris 'Kultura' participates in the publication.

That was a fragment of a confidential report seized by security service organs from the archives of the head of KPN's counterespionage. It transpires that that organization not only went in for espionage but also for counterespionage -- to put it briefly, a cell to combat other organizations' espionage. We will return to the matter again in our news reports.

Solidarity Official Attacks KOR

LD202308 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 20 Dec 81

[Text] The editorial board of PAP has received another statement from a Solidarity activist, this time a former strike commissary from Lodz, Marek Burski. Here is the text of the statement:

As a former strike commissary of the regional executive of NSZZ Solidarity, Lodz region, I address myself to all my union colleagues, to all people who know me and to all who are ready to listen to my statement. I am appalled by what has happened in the Wujek colliery, at Katowice and in Gdansk. I realize the meaning of persons being wounded or killed. I imagine the tragedy of families who experience terrible moments after these tragic events. Ever since the foundation of Solidarity, I have been preparing protest action and strikes and I have been an organizer of the women's hunger march.

Now, when the state of martial law is in force, I would like to say that I will not burden my conscience with the responsibility for the lives and health of people and for exposing them to the consequences of opposing the authorities. I wish to help the confused who lack the ability to imagine what could happen and who think that things are still not happening in deadly earnest.

Colleagues, I very much hope that there will be no more victims, no more wounded and beaten-up people, that people will be able to live normally, in peace. In August 1980 I was the chairman of the strike committee in the third section of the municipal transportation organization in Lodz from where I was sent to work in Solidarity. I always wanted our union to help people and to fight bureaucracy and all that stands in the way of our normal life and work. Politics never interested me and I have never been an expert on politics. I didn't belong to any party or political organization but since the foundation of our union various people have begun to lurk within it. In Lodz, the regional executive was being visited by people from the Workers Defense committee [KOR], the Confederation for an Independent Poland and the movement for the defense of human and civic rights. I was not interested in their allegiance. I was interested only in matters pertaining to the union and I was always against the union being used for political ends. When I refused use of my name -- for instance, I did not want to be one of the founders of the KOR-sponsored Self-Governing Republic Clubs -- these people ceased to have any contacts with me. I remember on occasion when a KOR member, Jozef Sredniowski, was promising that he would sweep out from the regional executive all those who did not want to do what KOR demanded. Now I realize that they wanted to exploit our union for their own interests, that they wanted to climb to power on our shoulders. For this purpose they needed workers to hide behind, and we looked with mistrust at those people who were trying to interfere in our union. When our colleague, Czekalski, joined with KOR, among other things, he lost in the elections because workers did not want people of that kind in the union. Today I can see that many of those who want to fight the authorities have continued to exploit the union for this purpose. It is they who incite others to strike, to go out into the streets; and yet it is not they but, above all, workers that are exposed to the consequences of opposing the regulations which are in force during the state of martial law.

Colleagues, I appeal to you all to realize that it is necessary to reconcile ourselves to the regulations of the state of martial law which are in force, that there is no point in opposing the authorities and in exposing people to the risk of tragic experiences. Abandon strikes and demonstrations. I believe that when order prevails in the country it will be necessary to talk on the ways of improving life in Poland; it will be necessary to come to an accord. It is necessary to do honest work so that we can live and bring up our children. I am 26 years of age. I think that life is still ahead of me and I do not want to waste it. Colleagues, I appeal to you to be prudent and to understand the situation in which Poland finds itself. I believe that the majority of you think likewise, therefore, I have decided to write this statement.

Lach, Matyjas Statements

LD191752 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 19 Dec 81

[Excerpts] We have received more statements made by regional Solidarity leaders. Here they are:

I. Mieczyslaw Lach, chairman of the regional board of NSZZ Solidarity of Piotrkow Voivodship; Roman Szymanek, deputy chairman; Mieczyslaw Kigowski, Jerzy Kleszcz, Wiesla Lezia, Slawomir Wojcicki and Leszek Kozlowski, members of the regional board, appeal to the workforces and society to maintain calm and to act prudently in connection with the Council of State's introduction of the martial law decree on 13 December 1981. In our own opinion and in the opinion of all rational thinking people, this would make it possible to achieve a rapid stabilization of the situation in the country and to ensure law and order and peace -- which we, our near and dear, and all people of good will in our country need so badly.

Only by observing instructions -- which are burdensome, beyond doubt -- can we create a chance for the return of democracy and civic liberties in our fatherland, for our colleagues' return to work for the good of society and the country. This is the current necessity for workforces and for the entire nation. An attitude of this kind will make it possible to avoid further, needless victims [ofiary].

As a loyal citizen of the Polish People's Republic, I state that I support the current legal order, defined by the martial law decree proclaimed by the Military Council of National Salvation. [end Lach statement]

As chairman of the regional board of Leszno NSZZ Solidarity, I ask all members of our union from the Leszno region to observe it, and to maintain prudence and calm in the face of the difficult trial which the entire nation is undergoing.

My position is that protest actions ought to be suspended. The result will be that the shedding of Polish blood will be avoided. The martial law requirements should be understood by each and every citizen of our country. Constitutional principles, legality and awareness of civic duty should constitute the foundation for our actions today and tomorrow. I appeal to people not to embark on actions that violate the martial law decree.

I confirm the preceding statement with my own signature.

[Signed] Eugeniusz Matyjas, with an addendum: I give my consent for my statement to be published in the mass media.

Plock NSZZ Official's Statement

LD181850 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 18 Dec 81

[Text] The deputy chairman of the regional board of NSZZ Solidarity in Plock, Bogdan Siwek, has made the following statement:

I affirm that I have been, still am and shall always remain an activist of a trade union devoid of political influence. I consider that the Solidarity union, in order to be able to exist and so that I will be able to become in the future its activist, must purify its ranks of people who, when trying to implement their policy, tried to achieve changes of the regime in Poland. I consider that all members of Solidarity present should prevent bloodshed in Poland, that is keep calm and remain cautious.

I think that hope still exists for restoring principles of democracy in Poland but that this must not be achieved by means of a confrontation which could be triggered off by illegal activity in the circumstances of the state of martial law. It is still possible for all forces in Poland to reach an agreement.

Call for Cooperation

LD181910 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 18 Dec 81

[Statement issued by Grzegorz Fronckiewicz, deputy chairman of NSZZ Solidarity's regional board in Gorzow Wielkopolski, on 17 December -- read by announcer]

[Text] I appeal to all members of our organizations. The realities of today's situation call for responsible conduct by each of us, for conduct worthy of a NSZZ Solidarity member. Our union has not been declared illegal. Its activity has been suspended and that is why in this exceptional period we must all exhibit an attitude which benfits the given moment. We are all aware of the presence in our ranks of persons whose activity caused the disruption of the statutory activity of the union and contributed to our current predicament. I would like to state that as deputy chairman of the regional board I detached myself resolutely from all the antisocialist forces opposed to the authorities which were active in the ranks of NSZZ Solidarity.

As a Pole and a union man, I consider the socialist system to be the only system upon whose foundations we can pull our homeland away from ruin; that only within this system, the principles of whose action are guaranteed by the document which is most important for every Pole -- the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic -- is it possible to renew the statutory activity of our union.

In the situation that surrounds us, taking into account all the consequences that result from it, I fully support the legal order set up by the military decree of the Council of State, and I will actively abide by it. I ask all members of the Union, through my authority, to observe the decree and the decisions of the Military Council of National Salvation which, at the present moment, is the sole guarantor that order and social calm will be introduced. I am convinced that the observance of these documents will render possible a rapid and conflict-free resolution of the predicament of the interned union activists in our region. I am opposed to the creation, on the basis of the union, of all organizations of a political nature, the activities of which were or are contrary to the socialist system and to the statutory activity of NSZZ Solidarity.

I consider that since the union recognized in its statute the leading role of the PZPR, then as unionists we are, after all, obliged to respect the decisions of that document which is most important to us and we cannot come out against it. We must not bring about a division within the nation because of a them and us mentality. We inhabit a single country, a single homeland, and we are all simply Poles. Without depriving anyone of the right to ideas, beliefs and convictions, we should aim at creating a front of national accord, of which I was, am and will be a passionate advocate. I state that I will devote my future activity to the creation of such a front to unite us all for the good of all Poles and for the good of our homeland.

Politicization Condemned

LD181938 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 18 Dec 81

[Statement by Mazimierz Bogacewicz, Presidium member of NSZZ Solidarity's Executive Committee in Rzeszow and head of the Information Department, date not given]

[Text] For more than 20 years I have been working as a rank-and-file worker and recently as senior foreman at the new casting works of the transport equipment factory in Rzeszow. In September 1980 I joined the activities of the newly set up trade union NSZZ Solidarity. I expected that this union would, at last, firmly protect the working man.

On the instruction of the works committee of NSZZ Solidarity I was directed to work in the Interfactory Workers' Committee [MKP] Rzeszow and was elected at the voivodship congress of delegates as a member of the Presidium. I was sent to the MKP because then, last March, they had already started not to observe the union's statute and men who knew little about workers' problems appeared in senior positions.

In fact, only the intervention department, where I had been working, dealt with human issues and worked for the benefit of human beings. The decisive energy of the MKP employees was directed toward political affairs, toward stupefying and uncontrolled propaganda. I know that the workers did not even bother to read it. In the face of real-life issues such as the economic crisis, food lines and the social inertia it became clear to me that the new union had been maneuvered into politics.

I could not understand why Solidarity should be a nursery for politicos from the Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners, the Self-Governing Republic Clubs, the Confederation for an Independent Poland [KPN] and others. Such activities led to the destruction of all values in the community, did not help create good living conditions for workers and certainly did not aim for the good of Poland, as was stressed all the time.

I have been trying to find out who was interested in this, who thought and planned the political acrobatics [word indistinct] talking about a new government. What purpose does the provoking of feuds and abuse of the word confrontation serve?

I once read a letter from an old man from Lublin who reported that during the forties, the father of the chairman of our region, Antoni Kopaczewski, was the commander of a terrorist gang which murdered people. I realized that Chairman Kopaczewski was guided by a thirst for revenge, that he did not care for the interests of the men who elected him and sought that which, thanks to the people's power, his father had failed to achieve. I realized that there are also others in Solidarity who have all kinds of accounts to settle other than those concerning workers.

Such was a Mr Ketrzyk, who used to stress his activities in KOR. He dealt all the time with issues outside the statute which certainly could not have been urged by a worker or peasant. Such men were leading the union astray and exercised physical pressure on those who thought otherwise.

For this very reason, I submitted my resignation several times from the post of regional activist, the last time being a few days before the proclamation of martial law. In view of my many years of work with the grass roots and later with unionists I know that these simple people support socialism, justice and equality. They do not want to change the system. They despise speculators.

I am a nonparty believer but I understand that this socialism must be applied harmoniously by the whole nation and the leading role must be played by a vigorous and internally sound party. I am convinced that the activities of the Military Council of National Salvation will extract our homeland from chaos; they will drive away the specter of hunger and establish peace.

I understand that patriotism today means subordination to the decisions of the authorities because the country finds itself in a storm and only qualitatively good work and social discipline will bring us salvation. I know that the situation in the country is stabilizing. This is a good thing.

I urge all working men: Let us be sensible and full of hope. Let us not be provoked.

TV Interviews NSZZ's Zawada

LD192220 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 19 Dec 81

[Text] Ladies and gentlemen, for many days now we have been reading statements by Solidarity leaders dissociating themselves from the political activities of this organization. Today we present to you Mr Stanislaw Zawada, member of the workers' commission [as heard] of steelworkers and chairman of the NSZZ Solidarity works commission [as heard] in the strip mill section at the Lenin steel combine.

[Begin recording] [Zawada] I came here all torn up inside, like almost all our society. The tragedy in the Wujek mine determined my decision. I am shocked. I assume everyone is shocked by the shedding of Polish blood. I made my decision voluntarily, fully aware and with only one motive: If my words spare anyone pain in any way, spare them blood, and perhaps a tear or two, then that will be sufficient satisfaction and reward.

[Question] Mr Zawada, why didn't you and your colleagues -- who are now making statements -- do so earlier?

[Answer] The problem is a bit too complicated to answer in one sentence. Above all, (?all those) Solidarity activists who after all were like me, who were thrown up, almost without our own participation, by the wave of events of August and September at the head of this movement, were people spontaneously and authentically engaged in the creation of a new trade union as a guarantor of the dignity of the employee, as a guarantor that he would obtain his rights. We did not have time to weigh up the question of politics.

We worked normally. We worked 20 hours per day, without ever perceiving, especially in the initial phase, any activities in this union -- I'm not even speaking of the statutory activities, for at that time we didn't have a statute -- we acted for the working man, knowing ourselves to be his representative. The moment we began to notice certain actions -- political actions I mean -- it turned out that we noticed this phenomenon too late. There were reactions, obviously: The position we -- I, a lot of my colleagues, both in the regions and on the National Commission -- represented, remains unchanged and I am not changing my views today one little bit from those I have held from September to this day. I hold the same views. However, it seemed to me that these were not threatening symptoms. We agreed that we didn't have to be unanimous. It was not unanimity of views that was at stake; it was a matter of a shared purpose, and one could arrive at that shared purpose while holding various views. That is why the situation had already gone too far; we were pushed aside, and this happened on a national scale. The experienced people who knew the practice and techniques of politics remained. We continued to be spontaneous, simple, and honest and perhaps also stupid.

[Question] But recently, following Radom, and following the well-known session of the National Commission in Gdansk, when you realized that things were dangerous, why didn't you protest? Why, for instance, did you not resign, leave the union?

[Answer] I didn't join the union in order to leave it. I will not leave this union, for I believe that this union is Solidarity and will be Solidarity. It is simply a question of who is going to be creating that Solidarity. As is known, it is being created by about 10 million people, working people. I would like the union leadership to speak with the voice of the people it represents, and not with its own.

[Question] It seems you were chairman of the Krakow MKZ [Interfactory Founding Committee] How is it that you ceased to perform that function?

[Answer] I was the first chairman of the Krakow MKZ and there came a moment -- in October, if I am not mistaken -- when I began to notice certain activities which, in the strict sense of the word, were political. In view of this, I tried with all my might to oppose political activities. I did not condemn the views of individual persons; all that interested me was the question of political activity within the union. That was the fundamental issue. I vetoed this matter repeatedly, for as I have said, the views of individual people didn't bother me. Following the (?agreement) in Gdansk, we fought for the right to present and adhere to one's own views. However, I did not consider the union the right forum for presenting these views.

[Question] But within Solidarity itself, aren't opinions divided regarding the role played by, for instance, Michnik, Kuron and Geremek?

[Answer] Well, as for the role of persons you have mentioned -- I am absolutely convinced that these people are much wiser than we.

[Question] Excuse me, what is your work?

[Answer] I operate rolling equipment. I've been working in the steel plant for 23 years. I have never been interested in politics. I have not been and am not a member of any political party. My hobbies are walking and mountaineering.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] We valued, at first, being enthusiastic. We were pleased that they were wise, intelligent people, that at long last they were with us, that by our own strength and the strength of their minds we could really create something beautiful. This is, I think, where they were insincere, because while we were doing everything with our hearts, they were acting with their minds, with cold calculation.

[Question] The situation in the Lenin steel plant was, I think, quite dangerous during the night between Tuesday and Wednesday. What exactly happened?

[Answer] Bearing in mind that the National Commission had passed a resolution, and in accordance with provisions set out earlier, to the effect that once the government declared martial law, the Solidarity union would proclaim a general strike, the plant went on strike from Sunday onward, or, rather, beginning on the night between Saturday and Sunday. This strike practically lasted till the night between Tuesday and Wednesday. Was it dangerous? Imagine a crowd of several thousand workers, at night, in a state of shock due to martial law, in a state of bewilderment troubled by all sorts of worries -- wives, children in town while we are locked in the plant. Then you had constant alarms and rumors: They are moving about, they are not moving about; they are attacking, they are not attacking. No one was under any illusion that the authorities, having proclaimed the state of martial law, would carry it through.

Each one of us had serious doubts as to whether it was purposeful to hold a strike. I have had doubts, along with my colleagues who have had doubts -- they are listening to me now -- since August last year. Please imagine: an alarm, then it is called off; another alarm, then it, too, is called off; 1 o'clock at night, 50 or 60 motor vehicles parked on one side near the fence; rockets [rakiety] on the other side near the fence; sirens wailing, which meant, according to what we had agreed, that the forces of order had entered the territory of the combine; telephone communications were cut off; groups of people assembled in production halls, confused, frightened, because of the rumors; we knew anything could happen in such a situation. And at the same time we were aware that in the town, 2 kilometers away, our wives, our mothers, our children could hear these sirens and see these lights.

It was a terrible experience. And I am sure -- although I witnessed the incursion of security forces to the small rolling plant where 1,500 people were gathered, praying, singing, seeking a sign of hope -- that at this particular plant there were no beatings. It wasn't simply a matter of rounding up this group of people by the motorized citizens' Militia units; these units were equipped with shields, batons, and helmets with visors. Please imagine the feelings of these people waiting there for practically anything. I believe that no matter how it will turn out in the future, this memory will stay with those people forever.

[Question] Would you like to say something else to the televiewers in conclusion?

[Answer] What would I like to say? I would like to ask, to address, the mothers, women -- those women who are lining up day in, day out, and who will bring up those who will decide the future of our nation, our children, our young people -- to ask them to reflect a while. I know that everybody is overwhelmed with the pain of this tragedy. Nevertheless, we, the entire society, must find a moment of calm reflection on all the realities of the present day, reality where we are. We are not on the moon; we are situated in a specific part of Europe and we must, as a nation, show discipline. Discipline is not a Polish virtue, but we must show it now. We must unite, regardless of differences which divide us. We must cast into oblivion any heartburning grudge we may have toward each other. [end recording]

RFE BROADCASTS BLAMED FOR WEDNESDAY CLASHES

LD182016 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 18 Dec 81

[By Jerzy Malczynski]

[Text] For 2 days I was unable to get up from my bed because of a cold and a high fever. I became, as it were, an attentive listener to the radio as if by force. Under the pretext of looking after me [words indistinct] succeeded in keeping me at home for those 2 days. When news was broadcast we listened to it attentively -- and not just to news on Polish Radio. We acquainted ourselves quite thoroughly with the programs aimed at Poles from Radio Free Europe and also with the special program of Deutschlandrundfunk officially addressed to Polish emigres in the West. I do not know what part was played by the authors in the spilling of Polish blood on Wednesday. If we were not the only ones listening to these stations then it was quite a part.

Here are the main theses passed on to listeners in Polish.

Jarzelski is not in control of the situation. The situation is slipping through the fingers of the bosses of the military putsch. Poles have reacted to the state of martial law with a wave of strikes and protests. And so goes lie after lie. And the aim? To inflame people. To lend support to the social consciousness and aims of those who no longer have anything to lose. If Krupinski, deputy cahirman of the Solidarity National Commission, arrested yesterday, sent out leaflets from the Gdansk shipyard, where he hid behind the backs of the workers, calling for a general strike in a situation when the overwhelming portion of the Polish working class wishes to work thus showing concern for the country through strenuous work; if the provocateurs are able to refer to the reports of such people as the authors of the Western stations, who are so solicitious of the fate of the Poles, then obviously things are easier. The limitation of communications which is necessary under martial law, the impossibility of checking with the family in another part of Poland to see what is going on there, create a situation of special responsibility for those whose words which can reach everywhere. That is why we check up on all information so thoroughly -- and there is no shortage of those who gossip.

Emigres in West Germany cannot have access to credible sources, so in accordance with their own politicking, anti-Polish interests, they make things up, speak in Polish of how martial law has caused anarchy, chaos, and protests. Yes, they would like what they are speaking to happen. Are they not aware that, however, a bit of the Polish blood which flowed on Wednesday, is among other things, their doing?

WARSAW REPORTS ON POPE ADDRESS FROM VATICAN

LD210402 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 20 Dec 81

[Text] Pope John Paul II, who gave his blessing today from the window of his library to about 25,000 of the faithful, stated inter alia that in a few days time it will be Christmas; may the prayers of the church and all men of good will surround Poland, my homeland.

The ASSOCIATED PRESS draws attention to the fact that the statement by the pope, delivered exclusively in Italian, without the customary greetings in Polish and other languages, was extremely short. Vatican sources say that John Paul II spoke so briefly because he wants to continue his policy of caution in commenting on events in Poland.

WARSAW PROGRAM EXAMINES REAGAN STATEMENTS

LD182108 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1911 GMT 18 Dec 81

[From The "Magazine on International Affairs" program]

[Text] The international arena is full above all of echoes from Poland. The world press, press agencies and Western diplomatic circles are tirelessly interested in that. A rather voluminous book would be needed to relate all reactions today to the situation in Poland. The voices are varied and there is a visible tendency to report on the development of events in Poland in a dramatic and sensational tone. There are totally contradictory assessments and opinion which have, however, the same common denominator: assessing the situation as one characterized by elements of grave consequences both for the life of the country and international relations.

It was precisely Poland and the Middle East that dominated the press conference of U.S. President Ronald Reagan, which had been awaited with immense interest. It was held last night, our time, and was broadcast by radio and television. It was the sixth meeting of this kind between the President and journalists since he took office.

The head of the White House said, inter alia, that he had not known about the Israeli intention to annex the Golan Heights. The United States condemns this act, he said. At the same time the President expressed his hope that the peace process in the Middle East, inaugurated with the Camp David agreement, would continue.

Reagan announced a limitation on Christmas celebrations in the White House. This is connected with intelligence reports on a possible attempt on the lives of top-ranking U.S. figures planned by a commando of assassins. Libya is being openly accused of being the instigator of the outrage.

Dealing with economic issues, Ronald Reagan admitted that his administration did not anticipate that the recession would reach such large proportions but, added the President, the economic program mapped out by the administration has begun to yield results already. This can be illustrated, for instance, by the fall in bank loan interest rates.

President Reagan also read a prepared, written statement on Poland. As spokesmen of the White House and the State Department had done before, he expressed concern for social relations at present and hope that the Polish nation would find a correct solution to the difficult situation. President Reagan at the same time told the journalists that in his opinion normalization of life would take a long time to be achieved and added that unfortunately it was impossible for the United States to continue, in the circumstances of the state of martial law in Poland, the attempts at helping Poland to resolve its economic problems for the time being.

As always as far as press conferences of statesmen are concerned, the text of statements made by President Reagan has been issued but it is only now that the commentators will start to deal with what is to be read between the lines of Reagan's statements.

SUICIDE OF ALBANIAN PREMIER SHEHU REPORTED

LD191822 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0900 GMT 19 Dec 81

[Text] Radio Tirana reported yesterday evening that the premier of Albania, Mehmet Shehu, committed suicide at a time of nervous distress. The 68-year old Mehmet Shehu was a member of the Politburo of the Albanian Labor Party and had been in the post of head of government since 1954.

ISRAEL'S DECISION ON GOLAN HEIGHTS CONDEMNED

LD191456 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 19 Dec 81

[Text] By way of PAP we have received a statement from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Here is the text:

On 14 December, the Israeli Parliament, the Knesset, adopted a decision on extending Israeli judicial and administrative laws to the Golan Heights, territory belonging to Syria and which has been occupied by Israeli troops since the 1967 war. The decision is in fact an attempt to annex the Golan Heights and constitutes further confirmation of the policy of annexation and expansion carried out by Israel against Arab nations.

The decision aggravates the already tense situation in the Middle East and threatens serious implications for peace and international security, and complicates the achievement of a just settlement of the conflict in this region of the world.

Expressing firm opposition and deep indignation, the government of the Polish People's Republic fully supports the resolution of the UN Security Council adopted yesterday which considers the decision to be null and void and as having no legal power in international law. Poland will continue to show solidarity with the struggle of the Syrian people and other Arab nations for a just, political and global solution of the Middle East conflict which serves the cause of peace and security in the region of the Middle East and in the world.

UNION OBLIGATIONS, SUSPENSION PROCEDURES OUTLINED

LD192038 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 18 Dec 81

[Text] The decrees issued by the chairman of the Council of Ministers regarding the suspension of the activities of trade unions and certain social organizations during the period that martial law is in force has been published in MONITOR POLSKI, No 30. The decree states that while martial law is in force the activities of all trade unions and union headquarters and the following social organizations are suspended: the Independent Students' Association, the Socialist Union of Polish Students, the Polish Academic Union, the Student Sports Union and the Association of Polish Journalists. While their activity is suspended, the assets of the trade unions and the social organizations mentioned above will be held in safekeeping by the director of the organizational unit, enterprise, institution, office or school upon whose premises these assets are located outside the organizational units; they will be placed under the direction of the voivoda or the mayor of the main voivodship town. During the suspension period the minister of health and social welfare will be in charge of the trade unions' sanatoria. The appropriate ministers and directors of central offices will be in charge of vacation homes belonging to the trade unions and the above-mentioned social organizations.

The organs which take charge of the assets of trade unions and social organizations for the duration of the suspension may make use of them within boundaries that do not exceed those of ordinary administration. The assumption of charge will take place in the presence of a committee and will be based on a protocol.

The decisions of the decree issued by the chairman of the Council of Ministers also apply to people who perform functions or who are employed in trade unions and the above-mentioned social organizations. Thus, an employee elected [zwybord] to a position will work in the enterprise in which he was employed prior to his election. He will work in the post he previously held or in one with equal remuneration and will return within 7 days after the decree is effective. An employee who had been released from professional work in order to perform a permanent function but who was not elected to a post will work on a similar basis, but should return within a period of 14 days.

If it is impossible for the employee to work in the above-mentioned enterprises for reasons over which he has no control, he will work in accordance with directions issued by the local organs of the state administration. An employee performing a statutory function in the plant organ of a trade union who had been released from work on the basis of article 29 of the decree of 1945 on the creation of plant councils and its later alterations is under obligation to begin work without delay at the post he held before he was delegated to work in the plant's trade union organ.

People employed by trade unions or the above-mentioned social organizations may be sent to different work by those who have charge of the property belonging to these unions and organizations. If it is not possible to entrust them with work in this manner, the employee will work in accordance with directions issued by the local organ of the state administration.

STATUTES ISSUED IN CONNECTION WITH MARTIAL LAW

LD180954 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0800 GMT 18 Dec 81

[Text] A register of statutes of the Polish People's Republic numbered 29 and carrying the date of 14 December 1981 has been published. It contains legal acts connected with the introduction of martial law in the country. It opens with the decree on martial law and the resolution of the Council of State on the introduction of martial law for the sake of the security of the state.

Further on there are decrees on special proceedings in matters concerning crimes and offenses during the period that martial law is in force; on conveying to the appropriate military courts cases concerning certain crimes; on the change in the system of military courts and of military organizational units of the prosecutor's office during the time that martial law is in force; and on the pardoning and consigning to oblivion of certain crimes and offenses.

The register of statutes also contains decrees of the Council of Ministers concerning the principles governing procedures in matters pertaining to the internment of Polish citizens; the carrying out of the regulations of the decree on martial law in the sphere of communications; benefits due to members of families of soldiers doing active military service during the period that martial law is in force; and the implementation of the decree on martial law in the sphere of accumulating money, monetary practices fiscal services and the granting of credit.

Also published in the register of statutes are decrees of the minister of internal affairs on the duty to deposit firearms, ammunition and explosive materials; on the ban on carrying objects and instruments the use of which might threaten public order and on authorization for change of place of residence during the time that martial law is in force and the principles and procedures governing proceedings in these matters; and the decree of the minister of justice on the temporary regulations governing the stay of internal people in isolation centers.

REGULATIONS TO DEAL WITH UNION MEMBERS ISSUED

LD190306 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0200 GMT 19 Dec 81

[Text] As a result of declaring martial law, the activity of all trade union and student organizations was suspended. This means the obligation to cease all statutory activity. The premises of these organizations were sealed, and their assets -- in accordance with the decisions -- passes temporarily to the directors of factory enterprises, rectors or local authorities.

In the near future, detailed regulations will be issued, inter alia on the subject of the methods of managing union assets, and also on the legal status of persons who were endorsed by others to work in the union movement.

Full-time union functionaries, or persons fulfilling functions of [words indistinct], may go on to other work. It is envisaged, for example, that they will be entrusted to posts in parent enterprises, or employment will be ensured in other factories. The wage difference will not, however, be compensated for. Renumeration for December for employees of the trade union will -- as is envisaged -- be paid from the funds of these organizations by organs managing these assets.

Compassionate financial benefits, envisaged by the statute, should continue to be paid out from the social fund, which so far functioned independently of the union's funds. From this fund, aid may be given in all compassionate cases. The factory enterprises indeed ought to show particular concern and aid to persons who have now found themselves in difficult conditions.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS AGAINST OFFENDERS REPORTED

LD192236 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 19 Dec 81

[Text] The press spokesman of the General Prosecutor's Office reports: On the 18th of this month general and military units of the prosecutor's office of the Polish People's Republic took further action aimed at combatting particularly serious crimes during the period that the regulations on martial law are in force.

More indictments are being submitted to the courts: Among others, the Supreme Army Prosecutor's Office has submitted an indictment to the Warsaw Military District Court under summary procedure against the following arrested persons: Piotr Kochmaniewicz, Marek Kluczyk and Leszek Chojecki who are students of the philosophy department of Warsaw University who are charged with preparing and posting leaflets in Warsaw containing material slandering organs of the Polish People's Republic.

The Regional Prosecutor's Office in Bialogard has submitted an indictment to the Koszalin Voivodship Court under summary procedure against the following arrested persons: Zdzislaw Beltkiewicz, chairman of the Factory Committee of NSZZ Solidarity, Henryk Podsiadle, member of the Factory Committee of NSZZ Solidarity, and Makarem Kolas and Pawel Szumski, members of this union, who are charged with organizing a sit-in strike in the P-4 section of the (Unitra-Unitef) and leading this strike. It is worth stressing that the said persons did not obey the regional prosecutor in Bialogard who took preventive action by demanding that union activity be stopped and that the organization of the strike be stopped.

The regional prosecutor's office for the Lodz-Srodmiescie district has submitted an indictment to the Lodz Voivodship Court under summary procedure against the arrested Pawel Gryczan, a student of the State Music College, who is charged with circulating leaflets urging people to take part in a general strike.

Army prosecutors have instigated investigations under summary procedure against and arrested, among others: in Krakow: Stanislaw Dylag, vice chairman of the enterprise committee of NSZZ Solidarity at the municipal transport enterprise [MPL] in Krakow, who is charged with continuing union activity and leading a protest action and strike at a militarized enterprise and, in addition, with not carrying out instructions and orders of a superior and with using a vehicle, which was the property of the enterprise, for the purpose of a protest action and strike; in Katowice: Artur Jedrek, secretary for special affairs [as heard] of the Enterprise Committee of NSZZ Solidarity at the Julian hardcoal mine, who is charged with continuing union activity and organizing and leading a strike in this mine.

At the General Prosecutor's Offices investigations have been instigated under summary procedure against and the arrests have been carried out of, among others: in Bydgoszcz: Ewa Nowicka, chairman of the NSZZ Solidarity circle at the Belma Pomeranian electrical apparatus factory, who is charged with trying to get workers at this factory to slow down the rate of production and with drawing up and reading out an appeal urging people to go on general strike; in Pruszkow: Wlodzimierz Niewiadomski, member and activist of the former Committee for Social Self-Defense [KSS-KOR] who is charged with organizing a strike and protest action at the Kadra Pracy cooperative, with urging other workers to go on strike and with setting up a strike committee; in Lesko: Janusz Zarski, Marek Zalewski, Mieczyslaw Hukna and Zbigniew Nowotko who are charged with having burgled a warehouse of the trading plant of the Ustrzyki Dolne voivodship domestic trade enterprise on 17 December by sawing through the safety-locks on the doors and then stealing 90 bottles of vodka. Janusz Zarski and Marek Zalewski are habitual criminals; in Boleslawiec: Krzysztof Szyfalski, punished for theft who is charged with having carried out assault and battery while drunk on 17 December of this year on two soldiers of the Polish Army who were doing their duty. He hit them in the face and kicked them; in Krakow: Ryszard Komenda, punished for rape and Miroslaw Skucinski, punished for assault and Czeslaw Michcik who is charged with having broken into a Spolem food shop using a crow-bar on the night of 16-17 December. From here they stole three sacks containing coffee, chocolate and other foodstuffs.

Irrespective of the above mentioned activities preparatory proceedings are being continued and completed in units of the prosecutor's office in cases which were begun before 13 December. Among others, the Koszalin Voivodship Prosecutor's Office has submitted an indictment to the Koszalin Voivodship Court has the arrested person Jan Szymanski, former chief director of the Polish Baltic Shipping Company [PZB] who is charged with having swindled for is benefit construction services worth Z356,000 by exploiting his post. He instructed that work be done in his villa at the expense of the enterprise he managed.

In addition, he is charged with having organized, under the guise of an inauguration cruise, a ferry trip at the expense of the PZB. This caused losses worth more than Z1,890,000 and many thousands in foreign currency.

WORKING HOURS, TASKS DURING EMERGENCY NOTED

Health System

LD192136 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 19 Dec 81

[Text] In connection with the decisions made at the last session of the Government Presidium, all voivodas and mayors have been instructed to organize 24-hour duty periods for doctors and nurses in district surgeries and in other health centers according to the existing need and possibilities. This will make it possible to obtain medical aid from a doctor on duty. The objective of this instruction is to adapt health service establishments to work better in the conditions of winter and of martial law.

State Employees Work Order

LD181744 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 18 Dec 81

[Text] The state of martial law imposes particular obligations on the state administration. In view of this, the chairman of the Council of Ministers has instructed ministers and directors of central offices, voivodas and mayors of voivodship towns, to arrange for work in the offices under them on 19 December.

As PAP has been informed, all workers in the state administrative organs, both central and local, are obliged to work this coming Saturday from 0830 to 1300.

Working Hours May Be Extended

LD181430 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 18 Dec 81

[Text] The director of the Organization and Working Hours Department in the Ministry of Labor, Wages and Social Welfare, Jan Kacperski, stated that working hours in the militarized factories are being fixed by ministers and voivodas according to what is necessary.

The possibility of extending weekly working time to 6 and even 7 days and daily working hours to 12 is being considered. The workforces can be given 2 additional days before or after Christmas instead of working 2 free Saturdays.

It is necessary to give full consideration workers' requests for the granting of paid and unpaid leave. In this respect, the regulations binding to date are applicable. This leave should be available mainly for women who are bringing up children aged 14 or below.

On the other hand, in factories which have raw materials the products of which are badly needed -- for instance, medicines -- women should also work on 24 December unless there is an opportunity to repay the time.

In services, it is recommended that leave be given to women workers with small children if they can be replaced by workers from other services. The decision rests with the management of the enterprise.

MINISTRY ISSUES APPEAL FOR SNOW TO BE CLEARED

LD201314 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 20 Dec 81

[Text] Now here is an important communique from the Ministry of Transportation:

The abundant snowfalls and blizzards which occurred on 18 and 19 December have created serious difficulties for rail transportation in central and southern Poland. In view of this, the minister of transportation appeals to the mayors of the cities of Warsaw, Lodz and Krakow and to the voivodas of Bygoszcz, Konin, Plock, Skierniewice, Czestochowa, Bielsko, Opole, Piotrkow, Siedlce, Rzeszow and Wroclaw to give urgent help in manpower and equipment to the local rail authorities and to clear snow from stations, sidings and freight yards, in accordance with the Council of Ministers' Resolution No 223 of 23 November of this year.

CONSTRUCTION WORKERS TO ENJOY INCREASED BENEFITS

LD201706 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0800 GMT 20 Dec 81

[Text] Taking into account the many years of efforts by construction workers to obtain special rights, the Council of Ministers has adopted a resolution to introduce, as of 1 January, a construction worker's charter. Among other things, they will be entitled to a supplement for many years of work anniversary awards [nagroda jubileuszowa] a special payment made once a year for many years of work. Thus, employees who have worked in the same enterprise for longer than 15 years are to receive a rise of 1 percent of basic remuneration for every subsequent year they work in this enterprise. The annexes to the resolution contain a list of the workplaces, employment at which entitles one to receive other payments, for instance, a supplement to one's pension. The charter also introduces other advantages. Those who have worked for at least 7 years are entitled to preferential treatment in obtaining cooperative housing. Following 6 years of work they can also purchase building materials for their own purposes from the mother unit. The Council of Ministers will consider extending these benefits should enterprises achieve positive productive and economic results in the coming year.

RESTRICTIONS NOTED ON INTERNAL REGISTERED MAIL

LD191430 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 19 Dec 81

[Text] The press spokesman of the Ministry of Telecommunications has informed us that postal deliveries and collections are being carried out as before and that letters, ordinary cards, registered cards or express cards may be posted in internal mail, and abroad to socialist countries. However, there are some limits in postal traffic: Parcels containing books, press and printed matter will not be accepted. Such parcels, in the conditions of martial law, may not be sent by private persons abroad, either.

Internal registered letters must be posted open, and a list of contents must be inserted. Postal workers will check the contents against the list in the presence of the sender, seal the letter and stamp it.

In accordance with regulations during the period of censorship previous delivery times will not be in force. Certain delays have to be taken into account and hence the postal service asks the community to send Christmas greetings as soon as possible.

Due to a large number of parcels awaiting delivery, some of them will be ready for collection at post offices; addressees will be notified in writing. Due to a limited space for storage at post offices the Ministry of Telecommunications appeals to people to collect parcels as soon as possible.

DECREE STEPS UP CONTROL OF FUEL, ENERGY USE

LD182210 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 18 Dec 81

[Text] The chief inspector of power management has been made responsible for intensifying control of the thrifty use of fuels and energy and adhering to limits on consumption of fuel and power by socialized economy units. Such a duty is incumbent upon the directors or managers of these units or other persons responsible for the management of fuel and power.

It is announced that in accordance with article 4, paragraph 1, points 3 and 4, and article 57, paragraph 2 of the martial law decree, directors or managers of work enterprises and other units of socialized economy, in the event of their having failed to comply with the recommendations limiting the use of fuels and power, then, apart from the consequences resulting from the regulations on fuel and power economy, they will be made responsible as prescribed in the martial law decree.

FOOD SUPPLY, PURCHASING SITUATION REPORTED

Ministry Reports on Food

LD201624 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 20 Dec 81

[Text] As the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Economy reports, the day before yesterday more than 4,300 tons of livestock for slaughter were procured for meat. This is almost 400 tons more than a week ago. The greatest procurement increase was noted in Poznan Voivodship. In several other regions procurement rose by 20-30 percent. Curtailment of vehicle transportation between town and country is eliminating speculation and paralyzing the so-called "basket trade" in meat.

The transshipment of meat from the Soviet Union is going well. Some 21,000 tons of meat of the purchased 30,000 tons have been received to date at Halaszewicze station.

The turnover of cereal and flour products is being made more efficient. All enterprises of state cereal plants have declared the millers' readiness to work on Saturday and Sunday. The mills are appealing to flour customers to return flour sacks as quickly as possible, because a shortage may become the cause of delays in sending out consignments.

The Ministry is receiving many reports from workplaces about increasing difficulties with supplies of liquid fuels and packaging. Coal deliveries are also threatened; there is none, for example, for the sugar refinery in [word indistinct] which is already ending the best processing campaign but which also produces all-year technological steam for the fats plants of Kujawy. The lack of coal would thus mean a stoppage of the production of margarine and oils.

The improvement in food supplies to the market in Warsaw and Katowice is being confirmed.

Delivery Centers Normal

LD181448 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 18 Dec 81

[Text] Despite the exceptionally difficult conditions resulting from the general situation in the country and from the winter weather, purchasing and delivery centers and (?agricultural) production cooperative centers are working normally on the whole. (As a result) the requirements of the rural and small town population for basic bread products are being satisfied. In many areas agricultural cooperative bakeries have increased the baking of bread from 30 to 40 percent. There is enough flour from bread thanks to the appropriate supplies from industry and to the increasing production of cooperative economic mills, which are also working on Saturdays and days off.

The demand, among other things, for groats and salt is also being covered; this demand stems from the present systems of sales. Planned deliveries of oils and fats to the countryside are being implemented. Periodic problems regarding yeast supplies are to be eliminated quickly. So-called holiday articles are being supplied in the envisaged amounts.

The increase in the purchasing of animals for slaughter is the reason why the agricultural population has the right to buy more industrial articles in accordance with the principles of linked sales. By 10 December farmers had bought industrial goods worth more than Z250 million.

Meat Supplies Increase

LD192016 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 19 Dec 81

[Excerpt] Purchasing points throughout the country accepted yesterday 4,320 tons of cattle and pigs for slaughter. This is 400 tons more than on the same day last week. The greatest increase in purchased animals for slaughter was noted in Poznan Voivodship -- 680 tons.

Sugar Production Above-Plan

LD192008 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 19 Dec 81

[Excerpt] The plan for sugar production amounting to more than 1.6 million tons will probably be fulfilled in several days' time and by the end of the sugar harvesting campaign the sugar refineries will have produced above-plan amounts of sugar.

Jarzy Wojtecki, minister of agriculture and the food economy, has sent to the workforces and managements of all sugar refineries a letter in which for his own part and on behalf of the leadership of the ministry he congratulates them on their achievements.

WARSAW RADIO ON MARKET SITUATION, SHOP HOURS

LD181850 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 18 Dec 81

[Text] The Ministry of Domestic Trade and Services today reassessed the state of preparation of retail outlets for the winter period. The assessment is negative. It was emphasized that there exists considerably greater potential for major retail outlets of industrial goods by introducing food sales in them. This matter should be considered very urgent. Those who are guilty of failing to carry out relevant instructions will be brought to book.

It has been agreed that rationed alcohol sales will be resumed on 19 December.

Voivodas have the task of defining the principles of trade organization in the week before the holidays. It is envisaged, for instance, that in Warsaw retail trade outlets, mass catering establishments and service centers will stay open on 19 December as on any weekday.

Bakeries, major retail trade outlets and shops near bakeries (sklepy przy piekarniach) will stay open till 2000. On Sunday, 20 December, butchers and alcohol shops will be open between 0700 and 1300. Other shops will stay open as on any Sunday. The Ministry of Domestic Trade is also preparing for a more efficient management of the market. It is envisaged, for instance, that detailed reports on supplies of basic foodstuffs and of certain industrial goods will have to reach the ministry from individual trade organizations within a 5-day period. The list of goods to which these reports will pertain has also been expanded.

SPECULATION ACTIVITY CONTINUES; ACTION TAKEN

Examples of Speculation

LD191340 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 19 Dec 81

[Text] An incidental but rather annoying consequence of the collapse of the country's economy is speculation. Observations carried out in Warsaw bazaars make it possible to establish that intensified supervision by the militia and inspections by the State Trade Inspectorate have distinctly restricted opportunities for speculation.

However, this certainly does not mean that speculative transactions have ceased to exist. A few instances from the Rozycki bazaar:

Shoes with a state price of Z1,400 are offered for Z10,000 to 12,000; a chicken fetches Z 1,700; a goose Z2,000 and eggs Z25 each. At the bazaar a kg of walnuts costs Z600 and a kg of mushrooms Z7,000.

There are even more striking examples. At the bazaar near Mirowska covered market the traders ask Z60 for eggs, Z2,800 for a small 3-kg turkey, and as much as Z300 for cheese sold by the piece.

Speculation reflects market shortages. This does not mean, however, that we should be reconciled to its existence; Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski stated in his speech proclaiming the Military Council of National Salvation:

Persons engaged in large-scale speculation who draw illegal profits and infringe the norms of social coexistence will be prosecuted and punished with all severity. Illegally accrued assets will be confiscated.

Proceedings Initiated

LD210300 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0100 GMT 21 Dec 81

[Text] As a result of antispeculation actions which continued on Saturday by organs of the Citizens Militia in socialized trade, particularly in catering, bazaars and open markets, 106 preliminary proceedings were initiated; 84 motions for punishment were submitted to the misdemeanour courts,and 327 persons were fined, to a total sum of Z136,100. Moreover, 44 motions were filed with the state administration concerning confirmed irregularities. Goods to a value of Z10.9 million are in question. In the back rooms of shops, items valued at Z2.1 million were found, hidden from customers.

WARSAW REPORTS FURTHER TRAVEL REGULATIONS

LD191336 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 19 Dec 81

[Text] According to the government press spokesman, in view of the martial law and lack of conditions for group recreation and leisure, the government has decided to suspend until further notice all organized vacations, camping, and children's vacation camps. Exceptions include factories' family vacations during Christmas when organized by some industrial ministries, if the state of factory vacation homes is good enough. It was also decided against organizing New Year's Eve Balls.

In an effort to alleviate the ban on travel, persons over 60 years of age, as from tomorrow will be exempted from the obligation to obtain permits for changing their place of residence, and up to 28 December will also be exempted from the obligation to register at a new place of temporary residence. Should their stay be extended they are obliged to report with their identity cards, but do not need to obtain permission for the change of temporary address. These principles are binding for citizens, law and order organs and administrative authorities. No other regulations will be issued.

WARSAW NOTES ROAD, RAIL TRANSPORT PROBLEMS

LD201646 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 20 Dec 81

[Excerpts] Despite the difficult atmospheric conditions and the restrictions resulting from martial law, transportation employees are fulfilling their transport tasks relatively well, [passage omitted]. However, enterprises of the State Motor Transport [PKS] are struggling with many difficulties which hinder effective work. Severe shortages of storage batteries and tires are being felt. In certain regions of the country including Olsztyn, Nowy Targ and Pulaway, fuel is literally touch and go. I may happen that the tanker will bring it in at the last moment.

As a result of the restrictions imposed on private vehicle, transport, additional transport obligations have fallen to the railways. Their realization is to some extent hampered by the atmospheric conditions. There are cases in which points freeze over and in which rails crack. There is sufficient supply of fuel to the railways, but there are problems with motor oil. There is a shortage of certain types of such oil. Thus transfers are made from regions where small reserves of these oils remain.

PROMISE, ARRIVAL OF GOODS, FUEL REPORTED

Socialist Aid Described

LD201428 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 20 Dec 81

[Text] Approximately R17 million worth of goods are coming to us from the GDR. This aid comprises food, including poultry, egg (?powder), macaroni; 200 million cigarettes; children's clothing; toiletries, including 600 tons of soap; medicines and some hardware articles.

Hungary has reacted quickly to our needs. The value of the aid supplied by that country amounts to approximately R37 million. Butter, cheese, milk powder, flour and groats, meat products, poultry, confectionary, meat and vegetable processed products are already arriving from Hungary. We are receiving in addition medicines, toilet soap, toothpaste, soaps and detergents, medicines, cigarettes, clothing, curtains and so forth.

Bulgaria is preparing a consignment of foodstuffs, meat products, meat and meat-and-vegetable canned goods, vitamin-enriched foods for children, macaroni and processed fruit and vegetables. The consignment also included 500 tons of soap; 300 million cigarettes; men's women's and children's shoes; toothpaste; menswear and other goods.

A consignment of 2,000 tons of beef and mutton has been offered by Mongolia.

Talks are, however, still in progress regarding the details of aid from Czechoslovakia, which has declared its readiness to send goods to the value of some R36 million.

Similar talks are being held in Romania.

Efforts are being made by the Polish side for the largest possible part of the foremen-tioned deliveries to be in Poland this year and the beginning of next. A considerable part of the foodstuffs will arrive in Poland before Christmas.

Soviet Goods Transloaded

LD211036 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1000 GMT 21 Dec 81

[Text] Work was in progress last night at the Malaszewicze border station where goods from the Soviet Union, including commodities sent as part of the ad hoc aid program were being transloaded last night, including 134 tons of meat, more than 3,000 tons of fuel, 2,000 tons of cotton and almost 2,000 tons of ore. Military rail services are helping in these operations.

Soviet Goods Delivery Noted

LD201402 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 20 Dec 81

[Text] In connection with our difficulties in supplying the market, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries have been rushing with immediate aid for Poland.

As part of this aid, we are getting from the Soviet Union 50,000 tons of rice, 10,000 tons by the end of the year and the rest in successive consignments up to the end of the second quarter of next year.

In addition we are getting from the Soviet Union 200 tons of raisins, 1 million cans of grape juice, 2,000 tons of mandarin oranges, 500 tons of confectionery and 250 tons of vitamin-enriched foods for children. The deliveries also include clothing, woolen goods, footwear and toys.

Meat deliveries, as part of the recently concluded contract for 30,000 tons, are being speeded up so that the largest possible consignment arrives in Poland before Christmas. The total value of these delivereis is not known, but Soviet aid to date, including the deliveries which arrived in the fourth quarter of last year, already exceeds 190 million rubles. It chiefly covered raw materials and agricultural foodstuffs. It is worth recalling, that notwithstanding goods aid, the Soviet Union has also given us credit aid in rubles and convertible currencies.

USSR Fuel for Fishing Ships

LD182212 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 18 Dec 81

[Text] The Office of Maritime Economy reports that, following a request from Poland, the Soviet Union in the first quarter of 1982 will supply Polish ships fishing in the Atlantic and the Pacific with 35,000 tons of fuel, which is the full amount needed by the sea fishing enterprise.

Aid From East, West Noted

LD201214 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1100 GMT 20 Dec 81

[Text] Two consignments of medicines weighing 24 tons and one consignment of milk weighing 12 tons have arrived by air from the GDR. Further consignments of foodstuffs and other goods, including Christmas parcels for children, are expected from the GDR and the Soviet Union.

The Ministry of Health and Social Welfare has distributed in northern voivodships more than 100 tons of clothing, blankets, toiletries and food, which came from the FRG and the United States.

The charity commission of the Polish Episcopate has received from the United States powdered milk and vitamin-enriched food for children, and also other foodstuffs from the Netherlands, which are being distributed by churches throughout the country.

The Polish Red Cross has received from Norway, Sweden and Austria 17,000 food parcels for children; 2,500 parcels for the elderly and 18 tons of food, clothing and detergents, which it has distributed in a dozen or so voivodships.

Cargoes Arriving at Ports

LD192020 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 19 Dec 81

[Text] There were 41 ships, including 10 foreign ships, in the ports of the tricity today. Among other things, cereals, fodder, raw materials for the production of fertilizers as well as general cargo are being handled. There are 18 ships berthed in the Szczecin-Swinoujscie port complex at present.

Coal Extraction Operates Well

LD201350 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1100 GMT 20 Dec 81

[Text] Despite winter difficulties, the freight of coal to the interior went smoothly. The last daily reports speak of the extraction of more than 550,000 tons of coal. The miners of the "General Zawadski" coalmine have distinguished themselves.

OTHER PRESS AGENCY ACCOUNTS OF SITUATION

Walesa Reported Had Heart Attack

LD191018 Paris Domestic Service in French 1000 GMT 19 Dec 81

[Text] The leader of the Polish independent trade union 'Solidarity' Lech Walesa, is reported to have had a heart attack. This is supposed to have happened a few days ago but this is, of course, a piece of news to be taken with a pinch of salt because it is impossible to check the truth of it.

This was revealed in Vienna by a Frenchman coming from Warsaw. The Frenchman says he knows this from friends, closely linked with medical circles.

Lech Walesa's family is reported to be allowed to visit him.

This is all we know about it so far.

Walesa Letter to Solidarity

LD192046 Paris Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 19 Dec 81

[Text] I have just heard that Lech Walesa has got a message through to members of Solidarity this evening. The message was able to leave Poland thanks to a Norwegian citizen who was returning home. In this letter, Walesa calls on Solidarity militants to organize passive strikes in the factories. The workers should not arm themselves, he says; bloodshed must be avoided. The letter was signed by Walesa personally. It is 3 days old and ends with the words: Solidarity is active and in existence.

Through this Norwegian citizen we also have confirmation that Lech Walesa is in fact detained in a small village 25 kilometers south of Warsaw.

Walesa Appeal to Church

NC192107 Paris AFP in English 2101 GMT 19 Dec 81

[text] Paris, 19 Dec (AFP) -- Solidarity union leader Lech Walesa has appealed for help from Poland's Roman Catholic leaders and called for "massive strikes in major industries," it was learned here today.

The appeals were reported in a Solidarity leaflet circulating in Warsaw that was carried to the French capital today by travelers from Poland. It indicated that Mr Walesa's appeal was written and addressed to the church leaders on Tuesday.

The leaflet also said Mr Walesa was detained at the home of a former party official in Chyloczke, near the city of Konstanci; not far from Warsaw.

The leaflet mentioned four points listed by [words indistinct]

-- "We must not let ourselves be crushed";

-- "Support the massive strikes in the major industries and the passive resistance in the smaller enterprises";

-- "If the Army uses force, try to avoid bloodshed";

-- "Unite, show that our union is alive and can still act".

It was the first report of news from Mr Walesa, whose whereabouts were still unclear today. Unconfirmed reports by travelers from Poland said he was interned in the [words indistinct] for refusing to appeal for calm. Other travelers said he may have suffered a heart attack, but this could not be confirmed.

Glemp Refuses To Meet Premier

NC191841 Paris AFP in English 1826 GMT 19 Dec 81

[Excerpts] [Place not given], 19 Dec (AFP) -- At least seven people have been killed in clashes in Gdansk and several more at various other sites on the Polish Baltic coast, bringing to 21 the death toll of disturbances in Poland since martial law was imposed last Sunday, reports from Warsaw reaching Paris said today.

Further reports, quoting informed sources, said that more than 50,000 Solidarity activists and Polish intellectuals had been detained since the state of siege proclamation. Several of those interned, including the editor of the Solidarity weekly SOLIDARNOSC, Tadeusz Mazowiecki, 55, have reportedly died in detention.

Official Polish sources previously confirmed that seven people were killed on Wednesday at the Wujek mine at Katowice in the southwest.

The new reports, quoting reliable sources in Warsaw, said that an additional 14 have been killed in incidents in Gdansk, the Nowa Huta steelworks in Szczecin, and other Baltic localities.

The reports added that at least one soldier was killed in a clash with protestors in Warsaw on Thursday, and that numerous students were injured in an afternoon demonstration that day in the university quarter, which had been entirely cordoned off by thousands of militia and soldiers.

Meanwhile, reports reaching Paris indicated that the Polish primate, Archbishop Jozef Glemp, was refusing to meet Premier Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski unless Solidarity leader Lech Walesa, who has been interned, was also present.

The reports said that Polish authorities were attempting to convince the church to [words indistinct] stating that "the nation will not move backward and cannot give up on democratic renewal." The church has reportedly threatened to read the communique in all Polish churches tomorrow if no accord on resumption of dialogue is reached.

The reports reaching Paris added that despite intervention by security forces, strikes were continuing in various Polish localities, notably Warsaw and the southwest mining region of Silesia.

In clashes in the Polish capital on Thursday, reliable sources said, security forces bashed in the glass doors of St John's Cathedral and St Anne's Church when protesting youths sought refuge there.

At the Church of the Holy Cross on Warsaw's Copernicus Square, the sources said, truncheon-wielding militia were stopped from attacking the youths and carting them away only when a priest in his habit surrounded by faithful came out of the church brandishing a cross.

Witnesses said that many were injured in the clashes, with Red Cross ambulances called to evacuate the most seriously wounded.

However, the sources said, bus and tram services in Warsaw were operating normally and stores and offices were open. But all Solidarity posters were painted over or mutilated, and militia were reportedly patrolling all railroad stations and systematically arresting everyone wearing a Solidarity badge.

The sources added that an armored vehicle reportedly fell into the Vistula River in Warsaw on Thursday, resulting in casualties to the soldiers aboard. It was not known whether the accident was the result of sabotage.

Primate's Proclamation

LD191604 Vatican City in Polish to Poland 1515 GMT 19 Dec 81

[Text] The Italian agency ANSA publishes the text of the proclamation of the primate of Poland, Archbishop Jozef Glemp, which is to be read tomorrow, Sunday, in all churches of the land.

In view of the lack of the original text in Polish we are broadcasting the primate's proclamation in our translation from Italian.

Brethren! I realize that the anger which existed in our country for some time has now intensified. It is painful that this is happening on the eve of Christmas when families are accustomed to unite.

On behalf of the entire Episcopate I express deep pain and sympathy to all families affected by the proclamation of martial law and by parting with dear ones. This issue has been analyzed by the Main Council of the Episcopate of Poland, assembled on 15 December of this year.

Confronted with sufferings and evil, we are helpless. But despite this we believe that everything is in the hands of God and the most holy virgin. We genuflect in front of the Lord supplicating that there be no bloodshed as our country has never experienced fratricidal civil wars. We beg you in the name of God not to raise an arm filled with hatred against one another. Keep calm; do not drive our country to a still greater disaster. Only self-control and the maintenance of calm can save the country and the church which fulfills here mission in it.

Envoy to Portugal on Walesa

LD182250 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 18 Dec 81

[18 December interview with Polish Ambassador to Portugal Eugeniusz Szleper by unidentified journalists; place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] I would like to ask whether Lech Walesa is, according to official reports from Warsaw, under detention, and if so, whether this does not mean the end of the negotiated solution you talked about when you called at Belem Palace. Is not the possibility of a negotiated settlement already in jeopardy?

[Answer] The news that Lech Walesa is reportedly under detention -- news reported in Stockholm and linked to a statement made by my colleague, Ambassador Cieslar -- has only one truthful thing about it and that is that the ambassador's name is Cieslar. Nothing else. Ambassador Cieslar has the same official information as I have. When I said on my way out of Belem Palace that Lech Walesa is not detained, that is the information that both Ambassador Cieslar and I received from Warsaw. He is not under detention, and when I said he was at the government's disposal, that was euphemism, but not only a euphemism: In the past it was the government which sent representatives to Gdansk or Katowice or elsewhere in order to hold talks with Solidarity. But under martial law, when the head of government is also the supreme commander of the armed forces, he cannot go to the various Solidarity leaders. Walesa was thus invited to Warsaw. I know Walesa well, and I do not think that he is the kind of man who can be forced. I do not think so.

[Question] Were the Polish forces compelled to intervene because of an ultimatum from the Warsaw Pact?

[Answer] No. That is rather crude speculation. Suffice it to say that what is happening in Poland is not a recent phenomenon but a process that started a year and a half ago. [passage indistinct]

[Question] Poland has to repay debts [words indistinct] until the end of this year. Is it in a position to do so?

[Answer] Well, this is a difficult question for me, as I am no expert in financial matters. I only know one thing: a basically planned economy has its capabilities, its virtues [passage indistinct]. It is an economy that can and knows how to mobilize the required resources. This obviously entails sacrifices for the people, and it has to be done with the acquiescence and agreement of the people. But we have the capabilities of repaying our debts.

[Question] If Poland were unable to repay its debts, would it be assisted by the other countries of East Europe?

[Answer] The socialist countries have already done a lot to help our financial and economic situation. They are doing a lot in this respect, and I am convinced that they will do even more. As you know, there has also been some disinformation in the West about large numbers of Soviet aircraft reportedly landing in Warsaw. In this connection I would like to say that I have reliable information from my government that in effect a large number of Soviet aircraft -- and Hungarian aircraft as well -- have arrived and will continue to arrive in Warsaw with foodstuffs for (?Christmas).

[Question] What might happen if the call for a general strike tomorrow is met?

[Answer] Any Polish patriot today [words indistinct]. It would be a tragedy.

[Question] Could civil war be imminet if that happened?

[Answer] Yes, it could be. Unfortunately, it could be.

[Question] Is the public very disturbed, or is it thinking along the lines of "Poland first?"

[Answer] Well, the public in Poland is viewing the situation today with great anxiety and concern. The number of people who are becoming convinced that martial law is necessary and indispensable is increasing. I am not going to say that all plants are working, but the truth is that the number of strikes is slowly decreasing and the number of enterprises where strikers were active has dropped sharply. Everything depends on the call to strike. In this connection, I would like to say something: As you know, the general strike was not called from Poland but from outside by means of international propaganda. Without using this euphemism, one could actually say mechanisms of international political subversion.

100 Miners Reported Killed

NC201828 Paris AFP in English 1812 GMT 20 Dec 81

[Excerpt] Ystad, Southern Sweden, 20 Dec (AFP) -- About 100 Polish miners have been killed in Silesia in clashes between strikers and troops, a representative of the Polish church said here today on arriving at this ferry port from Poland.

Quoting "an absolutely reliable source whom one must not however reveal," he said there had been clashes on Thursday in occupied Silesian mines.

"Tell the world that hundreds of Poles died this week in the Katowice region," he told journalists meeting the Polish ferry Wawel, the only ferry still running between Ystad and the Baltic port of Swinoujscie.

Use of 'Passive Resistance'

OW200453 Hong Kong AFP in English 0432 GMT 20 Dec 81

[Text] Paris, 20 Dec (AFP) -- Polish workers are resorting increasingly to a passive resistance strategy, confident that the new military regime cannot put the whole nation in jail.

For instance, strikers occupying the FSO auto factory in Warsaw put up no resistance when troops evacuated them on Wednesday night, but vowed to resume their strike as soon as they were sent back to their jobs.

Those observations and the following eyewitness account reached Paris last night from a highly reliable source:

At 7 p.m. Wednesday, 30 women were stamping their freezing feet in the snow outside the locked FSO factory gate, talking to their husbands and sons on the other side of the bars. Vehicles of the militia and army surrounded the factory but had not yet tried to force their way in.

The workers and their womenfolk said they did not believe General Wojciech Jaruzelski's assurance that military control would only be a temporary suspension of the national "renewal" that started when a wave of strikes won the right to have independent union in August last year.

"Do they think we will give up all the conquests of Gdansk?" stormed one worker. "Do they think we are dogs that can be brought to heel? They suppress our free Saturdays and want us to work 12 hours a day if needed, and even on Sunday. They arrested Solidarity's leaders en masse. We are not going to accept all that without reacting. They are completely mad."

"That is right," agreed a woman on the other side of the gate. "Even if we were willing to accept that, we must not for the sake of our children's future."

A striker exclaimed: "Poland is who? It is we 15 million workers, not the three percent of officials in uniform or suits who led the country to ruin and want us to pay for that once again."

The fact that the military regime will court-martial dozens of former communist leader including ex-party head Edward Gierek and ex-premier Piotr Jaroszewick only made the workers laugh: "That is just sugar coating on the pill," one man commented. "What are a few dozen arrests compared with 50,000 Solidarity militants arrested? They should not think we are imbeciles.

"Besides, where were those who arrested Gierek? They all served under him in cozy places, rising to high posts. Even the general (Jaruzelski)."

The workers tried to convince themselves that by following Solidarity's passive resistance instructions, they could win without bloodshed: "When the soldiers come for us, we will not resist. Maybe they will throw us in prison, but not all of us. They cannot jail all of Poland. There is already no more room in prisons, and not enough police.

"Those who remain free will have to be (?sent) back to the factory eventually. As soon as they come back, the strike will resume.

"You must not believe the television announcers in Khaki; they say work is normal in [word indistinct] factories. They have only showed one factory at work on TV, the Polfa pharmaceutical laboratories. Do you know why they are not on strike? Because Solidarity always opposed strikes against output of medicines."

A woman whose gray hair showed under her wool bonnet summed up: "They cannot win, or if they do, then there will be 33 million dissidents (out of a total population of about 36 million)."

Just before midnight, the security forces moved into the car factory. The workers marched out holding hands, with machine guns trained on them.

After three successive identity checks,about 20 workers were arrested.

NSZZ Officials Appeal to West

NC182109 Paris AFP in English 2102 GMT 18 Dec 81

[Text] Zurich, 18 Dec (AFP) -- Twenty-nine officials of Poland's Solidarity union appealed to Western governments and labor unions here today to "end all economic aid to the present Polish Government."

The appeal demanded that the embargo be extended "to all Eastern European countries, including the Soviet Union," but immediately added that food aid to Poland should be continued and put under international control.

The text also called for a "diplomatic boycott" of all the communist countries and a condemnation of the Warsaw regime by Western governments, the United Nations and other international organizations.

It asked that the International Red Cross and the Roman Catholic Caritas organization send missions to Poland and "ascertain the conditions of detention of prisoners and find out about possible deportation of Poles to the Soviet Union."

The Solidarity officials were out of Poland on various missions in Western Europe when developments in their country precluded their return. They converged here today from France, Holland, West Germany, Sweden, Belgium, Italy and the United States to join up with colleagues who had gone to Switzerland at the end of November.

At a press conference here, they announced they had formed a coordination committee to further assistance to the Polish people from abroad.

Soviet Officers Involved

NC201248 Paris AFP in English 1244 GMT 20 Dec 81

[Text] 20 Dec (AFP) -- A French trade union organizer today alleged that Soviet officers are taking part in Poland's week-old state of siege.

French trade unionist Francoise Breton, expelled from Poland last Thursday, told newsmen today that: "So far as Poles are concerned, Soviet intervention has already started." She stated: "Soviet officers in Polish uniforms are taking part in military operations."

Mrs Breton, who is a friend of the arrested Polish trade unionist Edmund Baluka, was speaking at a press conference at the headquarters of the French trade union Force Ouvriere (FO) with the FO head, Andre Bergeron, beside her. She added: "The Polish Army is not taking part in the repression, but only special militia units."

She said that there was "fraternisation" between soldiers, and sometimes even militiamen, with striking workers particularly after casualties had been announced.

[Mr Baluka took part in the 1970 Gdansk strikes, founded the Trotskyite "Progressive Socialist Party" and became chairman of the "Liaison Committee for the Defence of Free Trade Unions in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union". Its second annual congress is being held currently at FO headquarters.

In Athens meanwhile, 263 lawyers demanded the "immediate liberation" of Solidarity leader Lech Walesa and "complete democracy for trade unions" in an appeal published in the Greek press today.

And in London, a spokesman for the Polish airline LOT said the Warsaw-London flight this afternoon had been cancelled and "in view of the present situation, all other scheduled flights have been suspended".

CEAUSESCU ATTENDS BREZHNEV BIRTHDAY CELEBRATIONS

Ceausescu Decorates Brezhnev

AU182050 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2000 GMT 18 Dec 81

[Text] Moscow, 18 Dec (AGERPRES) -- During a ceremony held in Kremlin on December 18 in the afternoon, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania handed Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the USSR, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, the high order of the Socialist Republic of Romania "The Victory of Socialism" awarded to him by the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party and of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

On this occasion Nicolae Ceausescu said:

Dear Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev,

I am particularly pleased to hand you the high order of the Socialist Republic of Romania "The Victory of Socialism" the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party and of the Socialist Republic of Romania decided to confer on you as a high appreciation of the special contribution you have made to the development of the collaboration between the Romanian Communist Party and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Soviet Union, to the consolidation of the friendship between the Romanian people and the Soviet peoples, to the promotion of the general cause of socialism, peace and international collaboration. I hand you this high order on your 75th birthday, for the long activity as outstanding activist of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and of the Soviet state.

On behalf of the party and state leadership and on my own behalf, I would like to address you warmest congratulations while handing over this high order of the Socialist Republic of Romania to you and on your birthday anniversary and I wholeheartedly wish you good health and power of work, full success in fulfilling the highly-responsible tasks incumbent on you in leading the Soviet party and state, as prominent statesman and outstanding militant of the international communist and working-class movement.

I express my conviction that we shall work together in the future too for the steady development of the collaboration between our parties and countries, for the strengthening of their solidarity and collaboration in building socialism and communism, in raising our peoples' welfare.

Taking into account the serious international circumstances the intensification of the arms race, the grave dangers menacing freedom, and the very life of our peoples and of the whole world, I would like to express the wish to strengthen the collaboration between our states in the struggle for detente, for achieving security and collaboration in Europe, for a Europe free of nuclear weapons, for a more just and better world on our planet.

Once again, dear Leonid Ilich, I address you warmest congratulations and wishes of long life, good health and happiness." [quote mark as received]

At the end of the ceremony, also attended by party and state leaders from Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the GDR, Mongolia, Hungary, who handed over high distinctions of their countries to L.I. Brezhnev, the feted took the floor stressing among other things that under the current circumstances peace is primordial question for all the peoples, for all the nations of the world and showed that he would work in the future too for the triumph of the cause of peace, socialism and social progress.

Ceausescu, Brezhnev Remarks

AU201341 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0500 GMT 20 Dec 81

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu returned last night from Moscow after participating -- at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers -- in the festivities marking the 75th birth anniversary of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Supreme Soviet Presidium.

At a ceremony held at the Kremlin yesterday, the Lenin Order and the Golden Star Medal of Hero of the Soviet Union were conferred on Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev under a Supreme Soviet Presidium decree. The ceremony was attended by members and candidate members of the Politburo, and secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee, members of the Supreme Soviet Presidium and of the government, as well as Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, party-state leaders of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, GDR, Mongolia and Hungary as guests of the Soviet leadership.

On the occasion, Comrade Mikhail Suslov delivered a speech, in which he expressed the respect and profound gratitude of the USSR party-state leadership and peoples for Comrade Brezhnev's untiring activities at the head of the party and state in the areas of party, state, economic and social life. The speaker also emphasized Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's merits in mapping out and implementing the Soviet party and state's foreign policy, and in serving the cause of peace throughout the world.

Expressing thanks for the high distinctions awarded him and for the congratulations and appreciation expressed, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said he views them as a mark of recognition of his activities in various party and state functions entrusted to him, and of the correctness of the policy established by the recent CPSU congresses.

Yesterday afternoon the CPSU Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Council of Ministers gave a reception. Toasts were raised by party-state leaders of socialist countries participating in the festivities. In his toast, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu conveyed to Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev warmest congratulations and good wishes on behalf of the RCP Central Committee and himself. Expressing satisfaction with the continuous development of manysided cooperation between Romania and the Soviet relations will follow a continually ascending course, for the benefit of both peoples and in the interests of building socialism and communism in the two countries, and in the interests of the cause of socialism, cooperation and peace in the world.

The speaker then referred to the aggravation of the international situation, which requires unity among all progressive and anti-imperialist forces and among all peoples who want to live in freedom and peace, who want to halt the arms race and achieve detente and a policy of respect for peoples' independence and for their right to life and peace. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu emphasized that European public opinion pins great hopes on the Soviet-American negotiations begun in Geneva and expects them to materialize in efficient decisions and measures to halt the deployment of medium-range missiles and dismantle existing ones. He also stressed that the Madrid conference must end with a decision to convene a conference on disarmament and confidence, and must bring about fresh steps toward building a peaceful and united Europe, in which all nations can cooperate on an equal footing for progress and a better life.

Praising the Soviet Union's special role and that of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally in the struggle for disarmament and peace, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu expressed his conviction that our countries will cooperate ever more actively, together with the other socialist countries and peace-loving nations to fulfill the ardent aspirations of the European peoples and of all mankind, to safeguard the fundamental right of people everywhere to life, freedom and peace, and to fulfill the lofty ideal of communism: a world free of weapons and wars.

In concluding, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu raised a toast to the continuous development of cooperation between our parties and peoples; to the triumph of the policy of cooperation and of guaranteed freedom, independence and security for all world nations; to the triumph of the policy of detente and peace on earth; to Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's health, and to the health of all those present.

Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev took the floor at the ceremony and expressed thanks to all the speakers for their praise, congratulations and good wishes on his birthday. Recalling his over 50 years of work in the ranks of the CPSU. Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev stated that in all the functions entrusted to him he acted as a faithful son of the party. The speaker stressed the need to mobilize all forces to implement the program of communist construction in the USSR established by the 26th party congress, using for that purpose, aside from domestic positive experience, everything that proved positive in the experience of the other socialist countries. He mentioned that, in view of the current tense international situation, every possible effort must be made to establish a lasting and secure peace throughout the world. Stressing that safeguarding peace is the basic element in the USSR's foreign policy, the speaker said that this adherence to the cause of peace and peaceful cooperation with all states is determined by the very nature of the socialist society. Addressing the party-state leaders of socialist countries present at the ceremony, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev asked them to convey to their peoples cordial greetings and wishes for prosperity and happiness.

SCINTEIA on Brezhnev Birthday

AU191446 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0820 GMT 19 Dec 81

[Text] Bucharest, 19 Dec (AGERPRES) -- On the 75th birthday anniversary of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CC of the CPSU, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Romanian daily SCINTEIA of December 19 evokes, in an article, the life and activity of the Soviet leader, "an outstanding militant of the international communist and working class movement, a front-ranking personality of the contemporary political life."

The congratulatory message addressed by Nicolae Ceausescu to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev (a message given an important place in today's issue of the daily) expresses vividly the feelings of profound esteem and warm friendship nurtured by the communists, by the working people in Romania, reads SCINTEIA mentioning at the same time that in token of high valuation of the contribution he made to the development of the collaboration between the Romanian Communist Party and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, between Romania and the USSR, to strengthening the friendship between the Romanian and the Soviet peoples, to the promotion of the general cause of socialism, peace and international collaboration, by presidential decree, on this anniversary L.I. Brezhnev was conferred the order "The Victory of Socialism".

In fact, the newspaper goes on, the very participation of the RCP secretary general, the president of Romania, in the Moscow festivities occasioned by this anniversary, is a telling illustration of the relations of tight friendship between the two parties, countries and peoples, of the esteem and consideration for the outstanding personality of the general secretary of the CC of the CPSU.

The working people in Socialist Romania view with fraternal joy the successes scored by the peoples of the Soviet Union in various domains of social life, firmly convinced that precisely through the way in which the socialist countries solve the problems of their economic and social development they make a concrete contribution to the consolidation of the world forces of peace and progress, demonstrate concretely the possibilities of the new system, the superiority of socialism. Highlighting the important role of the Soviet Union in the international arena, the newspaper shows that L.I. Brezhnev makes an important contribution to the elaboration and carrying through of the foreign policy of the CPSU and Soviet state, of their initiatives and actions for the promotion of detente and peace, understanding among peoples and progress.

The anniversary of Brezhnev's birthday -- SCINTEIA writes -- is an opportunity for reviewing with full satisfaction the links of friendship and militant solidarity -- having old and rich traditions in the struggle for national and social liberation, for progress and a better life -- between the RCP and the CPSU, between the Romanian people and the Soviet peoples.

The newspaper highlights that within the whole of these relations a special role is held by the economic collaboration. The Soviet Union is the first commercial partner of Romania. At the same time the links are amplified in the technico-scientific and cultural domains, as well as the exchange of experience on a party and state line, on the line of mass and public organizations, in the most varied domains of socialist and communist construction.

The fruitful evolution of the Romanian-Soviet relations is rounded off by the collaboration between Romania and the USSR on an international plane, in the struggle for the resumption of the policy of detente and peace, for understanding, security and cooperation on our continent and in the world, in view of attaining mankind's aspirations after progress. The newspaper mentions in this sense the message addressed by Nicolae Ceausescu to L.I. Brezhnev, as well as to the other heads of the Helsinki Final Act signatory states, a message which assesses highly the constructive position presented by the Soviet leader, according to which the Soviet Union declares for the two sides -- the West and the East -- renouncing completely all types of medium-range nuclear weapons aimed at objectives in Europe, and expresses the hope that the current Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva will successfully conclude contributing to the settlement of one of the cardinal issues of the European Continent.

In conclusion, SCINTEIA writes: On the anniversary of today, the communists, the Romanian people address to L.I. Brezhnev warm congratulations, wishes of good health and long life, of ever bigger successes in the fulfillment of his high mission at the head of the CPSU and of the Soviet state and express their confidence that the relations of friendship and collaboration between the RCP and CPSU, between Romania and the USSR, between the peoples of the two countries will steadily develop to mutual benefit, in the interests of the cause of socialism and communism, of international understanding, peace and progress the world over.

REPORTAGE ON SUICIDE OF ALBANIAN PREMIER SHEHU

Report on Suicide

AU191557 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 19 Dec 81

[Text] The Albanian state-party leadership has announced via Radio Tirana that Premier Mehmet Shehu committed suicide yesterday. It was stated that Mehmet Shehu, who was 68, committed suicide at a moment of a nervous crisis.

As a member of the AWP Central Committee Politburo, Mehmet Shehu was premier since 1954. With his death, the last of the generation of leaders who had a significant role during the national liberation struggle exit from the Albanian political scene. All the other well-known political personalities of that period have failed to stay in the Albanian political leadership: They were either removed or liquidated a long time ago.

More on Shehu's Death

LD191810 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1630 GMT 19 Dec 81

[Text] Belgrade, 19 Dec (TANJUG) -- There are still no new details on the death of chairman of the Albanian Council of Ministers Mehmet Shehu, 68, who, as reported by Radio Tirana yesterday, committed suicide.

The Albanian state radio yesterday evening informed that Shehy, virtually No 2 man in the Tirana regime's hierarchy, committed suicide early in the morning yesterday "at a moment of nervous crisis." The Radio Tirana necrology gave only brief biographical data on Shehu, who held the post of prime minister since 1954.

The Radio Tirana broadcast did not mention the fact that Shehu had for years been Enver Hoxha's closest collaborator. The Albanian news agency ATA does not carry the text of the necrology, but only reports that the press carries the text on Shehu's death.

Shehu was a member of the International Brigades in the Spanish Civil War. Prior to World War Two, he was educated in Naples and after the war, in Moscow. Since 1942, he took part in the Albanian people's liberation struggle.

At the Eighth Plenum of the Albanian Party of Labour in March, 1948, Shehu was criticized and his candidature for member of the Central Committee cancelled. After the Cominform resolution attacking Yugoslavia, Shehu was rehabilitated, appointed member of the Central Committee and minister of the interior.

Shehu was the last Albanian leader to hold significant political posts at the time of the people's liberation war. All the other prominent political figures from the period have not managed to keep their place at the Tirana regime's political top, but have been long ago removed or physically eliminated.

REPORTAGE, COMMENT ON CURRENT POLISH SITUATION

Dolanc Comments on Crisis

LD181754 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1611 GMT 18 Dec 81

[Text] Ljubljana, 18 Dec (TANJUG) -- Stane Dolanc, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, at the invitation of the Slovenia Central Committee League of Communists and the town committee of the Ljubljana League of Communists today briefed members of the town and republican political aktiv with some new phenomena on the international scene and in the workers movement.

Dolanc analyzed the situation in Poland and said that it was the first time in the history of socialist countries that the army has seized power. With this development, Poland has become an exceptionally dangerous hotbed of crisis which could have grave consequences within Polish society, in the workers movement in the world and in international relations in general.

Speaking about the reasons which brought about such a development, Dolanc said that there were longstanding disagreements between the Polish working class, which in the past 25 years has already made it known that it demanded the social role which it should have in the socialist social order, and the statist, bureaucratic and centralist monopoly.

Dolanc also emphasized that the solution to the Polish crisis continued to remain a matter for the Polish working class and the Polish people. In this connection, he stressed that the Polish crisis again pointed out the importance of finding ways to put the working class into a position of being able to decide about its own fate and the fate of the socialist society.

Dolanc also spoke about the situation in the European social-democratic parties and emphasized that this part of the European workers movement, too, was facing a difficult period in view of the increasingly complicated economic crisis and the fact that the social-democratic leaderships too often insisted on old concepts in the struggle for power.

Sundic on Martial Law

LD191640 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 19 Dec 81

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] Unfortunately the past 7 days of martial law [ratno stanje] in Poland have not passed without bloodshed. Arms have been used and this has without doubt led to the further deepening and aggravation of the existing crisis. For Premier Jaruzelski, who has tried to convince the Polish people that the Military Council of National Salvation will do everything possible to avoid bloodshed and who no doubt continues to make effort to prevent it, the death of the seven workers represents a heavy blow. Even if one assumes that the members of the army and security forces are less responsible than the strikers who opposed them, this tragic incident could have unforeseeable consequences. As everyone is aware, the Military Council of National Salvation has not given its view of the incident, which is not good, since this silence could be interpreted by some as providing a green light for the use of weapons in some other cases too.

It must be added that a Warsaw Radio commentary says that there should not have been any bloodshed, but immediately goes on to add that the authorities will not withdraw because there is nowhere to withdraw to. In other words, as could have been expected, the army has decided to persevere to the end.

It is too early to say at this moment what and how much can be expected from the possible political actions aimed at resolving the crisis. In the past few days they have not been felt and, according to many forecasts, they are not expected to be undertaken in the near future. The party, government and parliament are in the background, in other words, everything has been left to the army and security forces, namely to General Jaruzelski as premier, first secretary, minister of defense and chairman of the Council of National Salvation.

One gets the impression, however, that factors outside Poland, both those who are against and those who are for General Jaruzelski's decision have in a sense been behaving fairly toward the state of emergency, but on the other hand confrontation between the blocs has been continually increasing.

The most important thing for Poland, however, is the fact that no one has been talking about the possibility of a military intervention and that the conviction that bloodshed on a larger scale will be avoided continues to grow. In the present situation this is the most important thing, although in all probability the further development of events in Poland depends primarily on how long the state of martial law will last. It is perhaps too early to speak about an early start of a political dialogue, since this is almost impossible under conditions of martial law, but if dialogue is forgotten, there is a danger that the introduction of martial law will not yield what as expected of it but will instead lead to new incidents and civil war. The death of the seven workers serves as a warning to Poles and everyone else that this is what might happen.

TANJUG Editor on Problem

LD181320 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1143 GMT 18 Dec 81

[By TANJUG Editor Miodrag Djukic]

[Text] Belgrade, 18 Dec (TANJUG) -- The first victims have fallen in Poland. As in the two previous national dramas -- 1956 and 1970 -- this time, too, they were workers. History and the Polish people have already condemned the first two cases of settling accounts with the working people. It appears that history, unfortunately, was not sufficiently much of a lesson for there to be no new settling of accounts with the workers. The harsh logic of martial law has also been confirmed in the Polish case, regardless of the motives explaining its introduction.

Right up to yesterday the Poles, and the world with them, lived in the conviction that the (?path) of socialist and democratic renewal was the sole prospect for a way out of the political and economic crisis. By the general agreement of all social forces, the Poles took as their orientation a policy of broad reforms, the policy of dialogue and understanding, political solutions. The Polish working class also declared themselves in favor of this path by plebiscite. Such an orientation was in fact a divorce from the methods and practice which led in the past to the previous and also to the latest national social drama in the country.

Such democratic, self-managing, socialist, antidogmatic dispositions on the part of the working class were both an appeal and a challenge and a chance for its vanguard to restore the trust of the working class and other progressive forces in Polish society devoted to socialism. Unfortunately, the PZPR did not take that opportunity -- on its own admission -- in the correct way, which is demonstrated in the most drastic fashion by the establishment of martial law. The Polish party clearly has not managed to offer, and was not capable of offering a program, which encompassed Polish society in the broadest way, nor of placing itself at the head of the demands and wishes of the working class for genuine socialist renewal and change in society, against counterrevolutionary tendencies and forces which pull backwards, regardless of the form in which these tendencies and forces were manifested.

There is no doubt that the present turn in Poland has unforeseeable consequences for the development of socialism on democratic bases not only in Poland but also further afield. This, indeed, is shown by the reactions in the world, particularly in the peace-loving, progressive and socialist sector of it, where reactions range from concern and condemnation to approval of the military action.

Not even in these dramatic and fatal days for the future of Poland should one, above all, lose hope that the Polish people, its working class and its party will find the strength to renew the policy of socialist political reforms and agreements, for which, indeed, they most determinedly expressed themselves after August last year.

Personnel Changes Noted

LD181959 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1730 GMT 18 Dec 81

[Zoran Zlatanovic report]

[Excerpts] 18 Dec (TANJUG) -- Yesterday afternoon and evening, thanks to the measures which have been undertaken, there were no major incidents in the Polish capital. A part of the center was blocked for pedestrians and vehicles. It is assumed that this prevented the citizens from gathering around the cathedral at Stare Miasto where a mass was to be held. The streets were constantly patrolled by strong security and army forces in armored and heavy military vehicles, also including water tankers. Otherwise, the cold in Poland is severe and temperatures are very low. The people find it difficult to line up for food and today's press carries the warning of the health service that there are many cases of frostbite.

The replacement of directors of enterprises and chairmen of municipalities and towns continues. The list of people who have been replaced which was published today includes 38 officials. For the first time, they include directors of hospitals. For the first time, too, it is said that some officials have been replaced at the proposal of the local army commissars who took into account the opinion of the local army commissars who took into account the opinion of the local army operational groups. These groups worked for over a month in October and November in municipalities and villages and had very likely established that many shortcomings existed in the work of municipal and other administrative services. The observers consider that the present replacements "at the proposal of the army commissar and on the basis of opinions expressed by local army operational groups" are connected with the desire to remove from leading positions compromised local officials. However, this conclusion is only an assumption because there are no official explanations.

Silence on Trapped Miners

LD211412 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1300 GMT 21 Dec 81

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Dec (TANJUG) -- Four hours have passed away since the Soviet news agency TASS newcast it, but Radio Warsaw has not broadcast any time of news about the fate of 1,300 miners claimed to be trapped underground in Ziemowit, a mine near Katowice. TASS released that news yesterday as part of its report on the state of affairs in Poland, referring to the Polish news agency PAP and a communique made public by the Polish Ministry of Home Affairs.

As is already known, PAP stopped its foreign language newscasts at the time of imposition of the state of emergency in Poland and the foreign press was told in Moscow that TASS, being a better equipped news agency, had taken over news transmitting so as to have news from Poland reach as many people in the world as possible.

In a Polish press review, Radio Warsaw neither gave mention to the TASS-newscast item that 1,300 miners had remained trapped underground after, it was said, a blast had been of set purpose caused at the entrance into one of their mine's two pits in its newscasts, Radio Warsaw said not a single word about the claimed threat of another explosion this time at another pit about which the Soviet news agency reported it was mined too. [sentence as received]

Mention is being given to the mining voivodship of Katowice only in connection with the activity of Polish Minister of Mining and Energy Gen. Czeslaw Piotrkowski.

The minister met in Katowice last Saturday with leading members of the Katowice anthracite coal mines and other leaders of enterprises of mining and energy. Attempted strikes in mines and factories were discussed, but not a single case -- nor that of Zielowit mine -- was quoted.

NIN on Martial Law

LD181752 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1611 GMT 18 Dec 81

[Text] Belgrade, 18 Dec (TANJUG) -- For the first time in the history of "real socialism", all power in a country has been taken by the military. The above assessment of the situation in Poland is made by the Yugoslav weekly NIN in an extensive article on the latest move of General Wojciech Jaruzelski.

The weekly stressed that the decision that the military come to the scene "had to be based on the assessment that the Polish United Workers' Party has eroded to the extent that its leading role has become merely fictitious". The erosion is not unprecedented "in the history of the European East", the article notes and recalls that in 1956 the Hungarian party "suffered a veritable collapse in a matter of days". The weekly states the view that the Polish leadership has ever since Gomulka been falling short of the confidence entrusted to it and the country has been falling into ever deeper crises.

Analysing the developments since August, 1980, to the present days, NIN writes that "those who did not have the power exercised a growing influence" and "those who held the power, had diminishing influence".

In such situation, only the military remained "and it was used in the night between Saturday and Sunday". The action taken by the Polish Army truly "reminds of the classic instances of the military power take-overs", NIN writes. The only difference lies in the fact that the military coup is not, as usual, directed against persons, i.e. forces in power, the weekly adds.

The coup itself was prepared and carried out according to a well-known and obviously carefully prepared programme. Although there is no previous experience in this kind of action in the countries of "real socialism", the new military authorities have in a way even exceeded those specialised in similar operations, NIN writes.

The weekly recalls that Wojciech Jaruzelski, himself, was the one after the dramatic events in Gdansk in August, 1980, to rule out the possibility of "the Polish ever again shooting on the Polish worker". The weekly now asks why, sixteen months later, General Jaruzelski took the Polish soldier out into the streets and before factories and placed him in a situation in which he could or would have to use arms against the Polish worker.

KRAIGHER CABLES SUPPORT TO SYRIA ON GOLAN

LD201330 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1633 GMT 19 Dec 81

[Text] Damascus, 19 Dec (TANJUG) -- President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Sergej Kraigher has, on behalf of the Presidency of Yugoslavia, sent to President of the Syrian Arab Republic Hafiz al-Asad a loyal message expressing Yugoslavia's greatest understanding and support for Syria in relation to Israel's annexation of the Golan Heights.

The message was communicated in Damascus today by Yugoslav Ambassador Jovan Pecenovic.

BORBA Views Annexation

AU171955 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Dec 81 p 7

[Zoran Mandzuka commentary: "Tel Aviv's Challenge"]

[Text] Without being forced and quite unwilling to restrain its proverbial aggressiveness, the Israeli Government of Prime Minister Begin -- whose obsession to create a "great Israel" is based on force of arms -- has taken another step in deeply undermining the insecure Middle East situation in which sparks of a new conflict of war are constantly igniting and have now been fanned up. With its decision to implement in the future Israeli laws on the Golan Heights -- on Syrian territory occupied during the 1967 war -- Tel Aviv has simply and unilaterally annexed foreign territory to Israel, thus simultaneously increasing several times over the already great Middle East uncertainties and dangers whose effect considerably transcends the Middle Eastern region.

The very fact that the decision of Begin's government -- to which part of the opposition, not by mere chance, submitted -- is also in sharp disagreement with the UN measures and with international law need not be decisive in assessing Tel Aviv's expansionist move, because Israel has also in the past regularly ignored the views and positions of the international community. One gets the impression that comparisons with earlier similar or identical moves (annexation of Jerusalem) or deliberations about the moment in which Begin decided on the move -- whose risk he himself perhaps underrates -- are less vital although the moment is not, and this goes without saying, devoid of the following three aspects.

First, the annexation was announced on a day when the greatest possible attention of the entire world public was concentrated on developments in Poland. Second, it was carried out not with the groundless belief that the allied, primarily American public opinion, would react within the limits of bearable dissatisfaction because what is involved is the territory of a country (Syria) which, according to the American view, extends too great a support to the country (Libya) with which Washington openly conflicts. Third and not least, is that in the circumstances resulting from various and also frequently great divisions in the Arab world, Egypt remains Israel's only partner, although it does condemn Tel Aviv within the limited scope of its activity stemming from its own expectations of the Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai.

Israel has -- and this is most essential -- once again confirmed its irreconcilable aggressive positions and convictions that Middle East trends can be shaped exclusively with guns. Thus, it is quite certain that the Middle East has moved quite close to the brink of a new abyss of war which Israel, and not only Israel judging by all indications, approaches with the belief that its own military force and the opponent's divisions free it from greater trials. Tel Aviv also believes that the trials of alliance do not undermine the firmness of mutual links, although it is certain that with this latest "blow with sword" -- as Israel illustrates the move against Syria -- American and Egyptian uneasiness has increased. The publicly expressed dissatisfaction of both Washington and Cairo over the act of Begin's government, nonetheless, does not mark -- nor was this expected -- increased efforts to change or to advance one's own policy or Israel's. Such changes are, however, unavoidable if one naturally strives toward removing the currently greatly expressed dangers of war in the Middle East.

It has been once again and unambigously confirmed that the well-known principles and the only possible roads toward opening general detente in the Middle East -- where separate attempts at agreements (such as, for instance, the Camp David agreement) cannot return peace to the Middle East that has long since been lost, although they can push aside the possibility of a military conflict -- cannot be replaced.

To achieve the security and safety of every country, every negotiation in order to be successful implies an equitable participation of all, primarily the PLO and the Palestinians -- key factors in reaching agreement. Israel, is, as has been the case, a key factor in the Middle East trends toward war.

LCY, SFRY PRESIDENTS GREET BREZHNEV ON BIRTHDAY

Dragosavac Message

LD181818 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1314 GMT 18 Dec 81

[Text] Belgrade, 18 Dec (TANJUG) -- On behalf of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and on his own behalf, Dr Dusan Dragosavac, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, has sent greetings to Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on the latter's 75th birthday, with best wishes for good health, long life and new successes in his responsible work for the good of the friendly peoples of the USSR.

The greetings express satisfaction at the successful development of relations and cooperation between the LCY and the CPSU, and between our two socialist countries, and emphasize that we highly esteem the contribution made by Comrade Brezhnev, together with Comrade Tito, toward the successful development of Yugoslav-Soviet relations. Emphasis is also laid upon Leonid Brezhnev's contribution in the struggle for the relaxation of international tension and peace in the world.

The telegram expresses the conviction that the friendly relations and equitable cooperation between the LCY and the CPSU and between our countries will continue to develop and be promoted, and states that the development of such relations and cooperation upon jointly established principles are in the permanent interest of the peoples of the SFRY and the USSR, equitable international cooperation, peace, social progress and socialism in the world.

Kraigher Greetings

LD181824 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1312 GMT 18 Dec 81

[Text] Belgrade, 18 Dec (TANJUG) -- Sergej Kraigher, president of the SFRY Presidency, has sent on behalf of the SFRY Presidency a telegram to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on the occasion of the latter's 75th birthday. The greetings express wishes for good health and further successes in his responsible work devoted to the prosperity of the friendly (?peoples of the USSR) and the allround development of the Soviet Union. Mention is also made of Brezhnev's efforts for peace and a relaxation of tension in the world, and of his personal contribution to the promotion of relations and allround cooperation between the SFRY and the USSR, inbued with traditional friendship and mutual respect.

In conclusion, the telgram expresses the conviction that the further successful development of such relations and of mutually beneficial cooperation between the two countries corresponds to the essential, permanent interests of the SFRY and the USSR, serves the realization of their aspirations to greater understanding, cooperation and rapprochement of the peoples of Europe and the world, and contributes to the cause of socialism and general progress.

LCY PRESIDIUM MEMBERS HOLD TALKS IN KOSOVO

LD190014 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1851 GMT 18 Dec 81

[Text] Pristina, 18 Dec (TANJUG) -- The working group of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, composed of Dzemil Sarac, Milan Daljevic and Vuko Obradovic, yesterday and today held talks in the Kosovo Provincial Committee Presidium League of Communists and in the municipal committees of the League of Communists of Pristina and Podujevo on the topical political and security situation, on the functioning of the defense system and on the tasks of the League of Communists in the field of all-people's defense and social self-protection which emanate from the platform adopted at the 22nd Session of the LCY Central Committee.

The working group discussed these questions also with the members of the committee for all people's defense and social self-protection of the wallpaper factory and the fifth local community in Pristina.

KOSOVO PRESIDENCY, LC COMMITTEE MEET

LD152208 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1733 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Text] Pristina, 15 Dec (TANJUG) -- A joint session of the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo and of the Kosovo League of Communists Provincial Committee Presidium, as reported, was held in Pristina today. The session discussed the proposed social plan of the province for the period through 1985. Riza Sapundzija, president of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, presented the basic goals and directions of the province's socioeconomic development in the current medium-term period.

The session stressed that the proposed social plan was based on the adopted political documents of the organs and sociopolitical organizations of the federation, the Republic of Serbia, and the province, which laid down the policy of the speedier socioeconomic development of Kosovo. The proposed plan, as stressed, proceeds from the fundamental orientations on the broader division of labor within the framework of the unified Yugoslav market and on the speedier linking up of the province's economy with the associated labor of the whole country, as well as from the created material base and available raw material and energy possibilities of Kosovo.

The Presidency and the Presidium assessed that there was a realistic basis for the planned rate of growth of the social product of 6.8 percent and of the increase in industrial production by 7.8 and agricultural production by 5.7 percent per annum being achieved.

The Presidency and the Presidium, as the report on the session says, believe that it is necessary that the planned increase in employment in the province of 6 percent annually be implemented, that is that another 58,000 persons should obtain employment in the present 5-year period, along with an increase in labor productivity of 0.9 percent.

Today's joint session of the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo and the Kosovo League of Communists Provincial Committee Presidium pointed out that fact.

Special systematic measures at the federal level for the speedier development of Kosovo should be adopted as soon as possible.